

Newport Mercury

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Local Matters.

PAST MASTERS' NIGHT

Thursday evening was observed as Past Masters' Night by St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., all the chairs being filled by Past Masters, headed by William H. Langley. The attendance was so great that all could not gain access to the large Lodge room, and the need of greater housing facilities was strongly felt. Worshipful Master Orin M. Alger delivered an address of welcome to the Past Masters, the response being by Worshipful William H. Langley. The chairs were filled as follows:
W. Master—William H. Langley, 1907.
Senior Warden—Charles Tisdall, 1901.
Junior Warden—Joseph W. Sampson, 1893.
Treasurer—Frank E. Thompson, 1881.
Secretary—Thatcher T. Bowler, 1895.
Chaplain—Robert C. Bacheller, 1903.
Senior Deacon—Dudley P. Bacheller, 1912.
Junior Deacon—James P. Cozzens, 1913.
Senior Steward—Charles H. Gesterting, 1914.
Junior Steward—William D. Sayer, 1894.
Marshal—Benjamin F. Downing, 3d, Sentinel—Arthur J. Ober, 1920.
Tyler—George G. Austin, 1917.
Other Past Masters assisting in the work were: Clark Burdick 1909, E. Benjamin May 1908, and Donald E. Spears 1918.
Following the meeting refreshments were served in the lower hall, and the Ray Goff orchestra furnished music for the social session that followed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening it was voted to grant licenses for the sale of fireworks, under the usual restrictions, from June 26th to July 4th. Alderman Martin had moved that the board decline to grant any such licenses this year, but his motion was not seconded, and after some discussion it was voted to hold the dealers strictly to the time allotted them. A number of such licenses were granted. Two jitney license holders were called before the board and warned that they must live up to the regulations regarding their business, complaint having been made by Superintendent Coggeshall that they had been running late and one day did not come out at all.

MEMORIAL SERVICE PLANNED

Next Sunday afternoon the annual memorial service planned by Newport Post, No. 408, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will be held on the lawn of the City Hall at the Memorial Tablet. The Post will march from its hall on Thames street to the City Hall, the line being headed by a band of music. The usual services will be held, concluding with the firing of a salute and the sounding of "Taps." Floral decorations will be placed before the Tablet, and markers of the Post will be placed on each side.

At the annual meeting of the Department of Rhode Island, Women's Relief Corps to the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Providence on Thursday, Mrs. Jennie C. Sisson of this city was elected President. The annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic was held on the same day, but no Newporters were elected to office.

JAMESTOWN TOWN ELECTION

As was expected the annual election of town officers in the town of Jamestown on Wednesday developed one of the hottest fights ever known. The total vote was very large, and all day there were voters in the booths marking their ballots, while the number of citizens who remained about the polls all day was unusually large. When the votes were counted in the evening, it was found that both sides had something to be satisfied with, as some officers had been elected on each ticket. Of the contested places, the regular Republican nominees secured the Moderator, Town Treasurer, both Town Auditors, Town Sergeant, Assessor of Taxes and Ferry Committee. On the other side, the successful candidates were the members of the Town Council and the Tax Collector. There were but three contests for the five places on the Town Council, Lewis W. Hull, the president of the Council, and Albert H. Chesebro, having carried the Republican caucus and being unopposed at the polls. For the three contested places, Chester J. Green defeated John E. Brayman 302 to 272; Geo. C. Carr defeated Geo. W. Peckham, Jr., 290 to 281; and Preston E. Peckham defeated Herbert H. Head, 290 to 282.

The vote for Town Treasurer was very close, the present incumbent, Ralph G. P. Hull, being defeated by William A. Clarke by 282 to 280. The election was the one subject of interest in the town for the week preceding the balloting. Following the order of the Supreme Court to the Town Clerk that the only names to be placed on the official ballot were the nominees of the regular Republican caucus, the Citizens' party got busy to instruct their adherents how to vote. Heretofore it has been regarded as an almost impossible task to elect a ticket by the process of writing in names, but the Citizens' workers decided to try it. Many sample ballots were printed and distributed among the voters to show how the names should be written in, and for several days individual workers were scattered over the island to educate the people as to what they should do. The mails were loaded with literature pertaining to the election, and on voting day there were many volunteer workers at the polls to show how the plan could be worked out. As there were sixteen names on the ballot, the task of writing them in and then placing the necessary cross took considerable time, and the voting went more slowly for that reason. A person who wrote in his name spent on the average five minutes in the booth, while those who simply marked a cross under the eagle finished very quickly. It was therefore comparatively easy to tell whether a voter deposited a straight party ticket or stopped to vote the Citizens' ticket.

A feature of the election was the presence of many women at the polls, most of whom took the precaution to vote early. Many of them remained about the polling place throughout the day. In spite of the very deep feeling between the two factions there was not the least semblance of a disturbance during the voting, and everything passed off quietly. Senator Boone and Representative Schleith did not attend the General Assembly on Wednesday, but remained at home to help in the local election.

The annual financial town meeting will be held on Saturday and it is thought that there may be some lively debates at that session, as a number of matters of importance are to come up.

The Town Officers elected on Wednesday are as follows:
Moderator—William F. Caswell.
Town Clerk—William H. Severance.
Town Council—Lewis W. Hull, Chester J. Green, George C. Carr, Preston E. Peckham and Albert H. Chesebro.
Town Treasurer—Wm. A. Clarke.
Town Auditors—Laura V. Watson, Hester A. Tennant.
Town Sergeant—Matthew H. Kelley.
Assessor of Taxes—Thomas C. Watson.
Tax Collector—Leroy S. Meredith.
Overseer of the Poor—Herbert A. Gardner.
School Committee—George H. Carr.
Town's Committee J. & N. Ferry Co.—Thomas D. Wright.

The Memorial Day committee of Lawton-Warren Post have secured the acceptance of His Honor, Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney to act as Orator of the Day, and Rev. Charles Percy Christopher as Chaplain of the Day. Plans are developing rapidly for the observance of Memorial Day, which this year falls on Monday.

Mrs. Asa B. Kennan of Providence is visiting friends in Newport.

AGED WOMAN KILLED

Mrs. Jane A. Hunter, an aged woman, was struck and instantly killed by an automobile truck at the corner of Brooks avenue and Broadway Wednesday evening, the fatality occurring very near the same spot where two women were struck by a pleasure car last winter. Mrs. Hunter was conveyed to the Hospital in the ambulance, but life was extinct, and Medical Examiner Sherman pronounced death due to accident.

The accident was caused by a Reo truck, belonging to John Suslovitz of Providence, which had been in town on business and was on the way back to Providence. The truck was going out Broadway just after dark, and Mrs. Hunter was proceeding to her home on Brooks avenue after having been cut to call on friends. It was very dark at the spot where the accident occurred and the driver claimed that he could not see the woman until just before he struck her. It was too late to stop the truck, and it passed over her, crushing her badly. Word was immediately sent to the Police Station, and the ambulance and patrol were immediately sent to the spot. The woman was taken to the Hospital and the driver of the truck, Charles A. Mills of Providence, was held on the charge of driving a vehicle faster than 15 miles an hour. He entered a plea of not guilty and was released under \$2000 bonds.

Mrs. Hunter is the widow of James Hunter of Fall River and had lived in Newport for some time, having nephews and nieces here. She was staying with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nason on Brooks avenue at the time of her death. She was 86 years of age, but was in possession of all her faculties. The spot where the accident occurred is one of the darkest in the city, and the residents of the neighborhood are demanding more light at that place.

BAKER-PARMENTER

Miss Carol Parmenter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Parmenter, was united in marriage last Saturday evening to Judge Hugh Barkly Baker, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Safford Jones before a gathering that taxed the capacity of Channing Memorial Church. Mr. Victor Baxter presided at the organ and rendered the wedding marches as well as a pleasing program while the guests were being seated.

The bride looked charming in a gown of ivory satin with a court train, and trimping of old point lace. Her bouquet was of bride roses and lily of the valley and she wore a pearl necklace; the gift of the groom. She was attended by her sister, Miss Majel Parmenter, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Baker and Miss Madeline Almy. The ushers were Dr. Norman M. MacLeod, Colonel Edward A. Sherman, Messrs. Alfred Baker and William A. Peckham. Mr. Grant S. Taylor was the best man.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents on Mt. Vernon street, at which a buffet supper was served. Judge Darius Baker, father of the groom, was unable to attend the wedding because of an attack of illness.

Tuesday was pronounced the hottest day ever known in many parts of New England for April 5th. At 3 p. m., the thermometer in many inland towns in this State and other parts of New England had crawled up to 85 degrees. In Providence thirty men suffered from the excessive heat, several of whom were completely overcome. Newport found the weather just delightful, neither too hot nor too cold. While the people in the East were sweltering with heat, California, Idaho and other far Western States were enjoying (!) the severest blizzard of the winter. Two feet of snow fell and the streets in many of the large towns of California were completely blocked. The blizzard lasted all day and all night. There was snow in the Imperial Valley of California for the first time on record.

George Rodman, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home on the Wakefield Road, Peace Dale, Saturday night, in his 80th year, following an illness of several weeks. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, and served throughout the war. He was a member of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R. He was a son of Christopher G. and Nancy Tabor Rodman, and was born in Newport Feb. 2, 1841.

There seems reason to believe that the winter service of the Providence boat will be discontinued unless freight shipments improve.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

A special meeting of the representative council was held on Wednesday evening, specifically to take action on a number of matters to be submitted to the General Assembly before that body adjourns. A number of other matters came up for consideration and considerable business was disposed of. There was a fairly good attendance of members for a special meeting. Congressman Clark Burdick was present and sat beside the Chairman.

The first business was the proposed amendment to the city charter, providing for biennial elections and that the terms of the present elective officers should hold over for another year. Dr. Beck suggested that in the interests of economy the State and City elections should be held on the same day, but a number of members spoke against the proposition and Dr. Beck's amendment was lost. Herbert L. Dyer presented an amendment providing that members of the representative council should be ineligible for any salaried office, and the amendment went through before some of the members knew what they were voting on. Later an attempt to reconsider was defeated. The charter amendment was then approved for submission to the Legislature. The resolution opposing the proposed three-cent additional highway tax was adopted.

A resolution appropriating \$3711 for installing automatic sprinklers in the City Hall was referred to the Committee of 25. A resolution appropriating \$275 for the erection of headstones for deceased soldiers and sailors was passed, also a resolution authorizing the chairman of the council to appoint a committee on efficiency and economy.

A resolution was passed creating a commission consisting of five members of the council and five citizens to consider the matter of a new lease for Easton's Beach. This caused considerable discussion, but it was finally adopted. An application was also received from the present lessees of the beach, setting forth what they are willing to do in the way of improvements if they are given a renewal of their lease. They asked for a decision as soon as possible in order that improvements may be made to coincide with the development of Bath Road. The matter was referred to the commission that had just been created.

A resolution was passed amending the daylight saving ordinance so that the change will terminate on the last Sunday in September. When the matter of a lease of the old City Hall came up for consideration, Mr. Levy presented a resolution directing the board of aldermen to execute a lease to Mr. D. E. Sullivan for a term of not less than five nor more than ten years at \$1000 a year. There was some discussion as to the historic value of the building, and the resolution was adopted.

An amendment to the one-way street ordinance was presented, changing the southern limit from Peckham to Mill street, but was voted down after considerable argument. A resolution exempting the street railways from the expense of repairing the roadbed between their rails was adopted, after Congressman Burdick had spoken in regard to the general condition of the trolley lines.

Dr. Beck tried to call up the milk regulation matter that had been before the council some months ago, but no action was taken. A great deal of routine business was transacted and the council adjourned while a motion to reconsider the action in forbidding members of the council from holding salaried offices was under consideration.

Young William B. Leeds, the son of Princess Anastasia of Greece, widow of the late Wm. B. Leeds, the tinplate king of America, is to marry Princess Xenia, the niece of King Constantine of Greece. Young Leeds is 19 years old and the Princess 17. He proposed the day he arrived in Greece to visit his sick mother.

Young Leeds is said to be the richest young man in the world. His mother is still the owner of Rough Point, the magnificent stone residence at the lower end of Bellevue avenue, built by Fred Vanderbilt.

Mr. Julian Duffee has disposed of the new Marlborough Garage to Messrs. Jerry J. Sullivan and Patrick F. Devine.

Mr. Reginald Stevens Kimball has returned to Brown University after having been ill for some time.

Daylight saving in Newport will begin on April 24 and end on the last Sunday in September.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Moonshine Raid at McCorrie Farm.
Prohibition Enforcement Agent Morrissey of Providence with other officers went to the McCorrie Farm in this town recently and looked the place over thoroughly. There is a suspicion that moonshine has been shipped by water from here. The wreckage of four stills and about twenty-five gallons of moonshine was taken, and other things destroyed by breaking up or spreading over the ground.

The farm seemed to be in charge of Benetta Raposa, but nothing was found in his house. A still was found in the house of Manuel Raposa, but he was not at home. In the large house, which has not been occupied for some time, the other two stills were found, still warm. A condenser was found in the loft of an unused barn, but as it was too inconvenient, it does not appear to have been used for some time. Approximately 200 gallons of mash were destroyed. The officers feel that a source of great supply has been broken up.

Mrs. Frank Chase gave a whist at her home on Monday afternoon, for the benefit of the Regents fund of the Colonel William Barton Chapter, D. A. R. Four tables were played. The first prize was won by Mrs. D. Frank Hall, being a lunch cloth, while the second prize, half a dozen sherry glasses, was won by Mrs. Cornelia Sisson. Mrs. Chase served light refreshments.

The International Federation of Draftsmen's Union held its regular business meeting with Mr. Jethro H. Peckham at his home on East Main Road on Wednesday evening. Refreshments were served and a social and musical time was enjoyed.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its regular meeting with Mrs. Arthur O. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hall and Miss Elizabeth Hall, who have been spending a week in New York, have returned to their homes.

A thank-offering service of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Eunice A. Greene. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Sowell of Dexter, Maine.

Mr. George McGirriss and Miss Violetta Yeaw of Providence have been guests of Mrs. Bertha Yeaw.

The Helping Hand Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its regular meeting on Tuesday with Mrs. Charles B. Ashley.

The Girl Scouts recently entertained the boys' basketball club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chase at Bristol Ferry. Games and music were enjoyed and refreshments were served.

Mrs. Perry Briggs of New London, Conn., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Brown.

Miss Annie Hall, who is dietician of the Union Hospital, Fall River, Mass., has been guest of her mother, Mrs. Annie Hall, on the West Main Road.

Miss Estelle Cornell of Newport has returned to her home after visiting relatives and friends in this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth Cochran and family have recently moved into the new house on Bristol Ferry Road recently built by Raymond Usher.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Association of St. Paul's Church the following officers were elected:
President—Miss Hattie Anthony.
Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin S. Anthony.
Treasurer—Mrs. Emma F. Hicks.
Secretary—Mrs. William B. Anthony.

Plans were made for the annual St. Paul's Lawn Party, which will be held on July 20. The supper committee are as follows: Mrs. John M. Elbridge, Miss Grace Hicks. Plans are also being made for the May Basket supper to be held early in May. Those in charge are Mrs. John S. Borden, Mrs. Letitia Lawton.

Extensive repairs have been made on the Lawlor Home on the Bristol Ferry Road.

Kolah Grotto Band is making plans for a concert and dance on the evening of April 27th, for the benefit of the uniform fund of the Band. The program will include an hour's concert by the Band, followed by dancing to music by Kolah Grotto orchestra.

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., will hold a Ladies' Night in Masonic Hall on Friday evening, April 15. An excellent program has been arranged by talent secured from Boston.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Rachel Tupper Easterbrooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Easterbrooks, and Mr. Robert Bruce Lindsay of New Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hodgson have returned to Newport after several months spent in Arizona and on the Pacific coast.

Miss Lillian Barrett has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett on Dresser street.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. Alexander Blues of Newport was seriously injured on Sunday by falling from a car going toward Newport. The car had just passed the Middletown line and Mr. Blues was standing on the rear platform when a lurch caused him to lose his balance and he fell from the car striking his head on the road. The man was picked up and carried to the Newport Hospital in an ambulance. Mr. Blues was cut about the head and body and his wrist was badly hurt.

Mrs. John Conley entertained the Paradise Reading Club at her home on Wednesday afternoon. The subject, "Recent Inventions," from April Popular Mechanics, was in charge of Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.

Mrs. Fred P. Webber, who has been spending a week in Barnstable, Mass., has returned to her home. While Mrs. Webber was away she visited her old home in Dennis, Mass.

Mr. Chauncey Snyder, who died recently in Cincinnati, was well known in this town, having resided here at one time. He was the son of Mrs. Mary Snyder Sisson who, with her husband, Mr. William Sisson, resides on Oliphant Lane. The funeral was held on Tuesday at the Belmont Memorial Chapel in the Island Cemetery. The pastor of the United Congregational Church, Rev. Harold Stearns Capron, officiated. The bearers were Messrs. Arthur C. Brigham, Ralph H. Whitman, David Brown and Frank Paquin, all friends of the deceased, of this town, and Mr. Frank C. Kurtz, representing the State constabulary, who accompanied the body from Cincinnati. Mrs. Snyder came from their home in Wyoming, Pa.

The annual egg supper of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held on April 12 at the church. On April 19 a concert will be given by Rev. E. E. Wells, a former pastor of the church, assisted by his family. Rev. Mr. Wells is now stationed at Attleboro, Mass.

Miss Blanche Bowen of Raleigh, N. C., has returned to her home, after spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Rev. and Mrs. J. Harding Hughes.

Rev. George W. Manning preached his farewell sermon on Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal church. Both services were unusually well attended. There will be no services at the church next Sunday, as it is the Sunday of the annual Conference in Providence.

Seventeen girls of the Forget-Me-Not Troop of Girl Scouts recently took the tenderfoot test at the Berkeley Parish House under the direction of their Captain, Mrs. Arthur Barker.

Mr. Chester Stiles is visiting in Providence.

Miss Eloise Peckham, who has been spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham, has returned to Wellesley College.

The Holy Cross Guild gave a supper in the Holy Cross Guild House on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsie A. Peckham have had as guest their daughter, Miss Edith Peckham of New York.

Mr. Philip Wilbur, an employee of the Century Store of Newport, is enjoying his annual vacation.

One of the old cars of the Newport County Electric Company running through this town has been converted into a one-man car, and is now running over the line, although there are two men in charge of it.

Miss Amy Demery has returned to the Rhode Island School of Design after a visit with her parents in this town.

Mr. Lloyd S. Peckham was given a surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Oxx in Newport. About 60 members of the Berkeley Dramatic Club and friends were present. Mr. Peckham has now gone to Waverly, N. Y., where he has been employed by the Lane Construction Company.

St. Columbas Guild held its annual meeting in the Berkeley Parish House. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Howard R. Peckham, the vice president. The officers elected are as follows:
President—Miss Alice Brownell.
Vice President—Mrs. Howard R. Peckham.
Secretary—Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Restcom S. Peckham.
Treasurer—Miss Nellie R. Peckham.

Committee—Mrs. Howard H. Barker, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.
Flower committee—Miss Alice Brownell, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham.

It was voted to hold a supper on April 13. It was also voted to give a musicale a little later, to be given by members of St. George's School.

A regular business meeting of the Berkeley Dramatic Club was held at the home of Rev. and Mrs. I. Harding Hughes. Mr. Peckham was granted a six months' leave of absence and the Vice President, Mr. Harold Goddard, is to fill the chair during his absence. Miss Florence Barker was elected Second Vice President.

Mrs. Edwin C. Smith was the speaker before the Newport County Women's Republican Club on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Smith has long taken an interest in Rhode Island political affairs and was one of the workers directly responsible for the passage of the Women's Suffrage bill in Rhode Island.

The WRECKERS

By FRANCIS LYND

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CHAPTER X

The Man at the Window

Of course, the first thing I did, the morning after that adventure in the coal yard, was to tell the boss all about it, and I was just soxy enough to do it when Mr. Ripley was present. Mr. Norcross didn't say much, and, for that matter, neither did the lawyer, though he did ask the boss a question or two about the real facts in the Midland right-of-way squabble.

But I noticed, after that, that our man Tarbell was continually turning up at all sorts of times, and in all sorts of odd places, so I took it that Ripley had given him his tip, and that he was sort of body-guarding Mr. Norcross on the quiet, though I am sure the boss didn't know anything about that part of it—he was such a square fighter himself that he probably wouldn't have stood for it if he had.

Meanwhile, things grew warmer and warmer in the tussle we were making to pull the old Short Line out of the mud; warmer in a number of ways, because, in addition to the fight for the public confidence, we began just then to have a perfect epidemic of wrecks.

The boss turned the material trouble over to Mr. Van Britton and devoted himself pretty strictly to the public side of things. Everywhere, and on every occasion—at dinners at the different chambers of commerce, and public banquets given to this, that, or the other visiting bigwig—he was always ready to get on his feet and tell the people that the true prosperity of the country carried with it the prosperity of the railroads; that the two things were one and inseparable; and that, when it came right down to basic facts, the railroads were really a part of the progress machinery of the country at large and should be regarded, not as alien tax-collectors, but as contributors to the general prosperity and welfare.

By this time, also, Red Tower Consolidated was beginning to find out what it meant to have active competition. The O. S. & W. people were hammering their new plants into working shape, and they were getting the patronage, both of the producers and consumers, hand over fist. Track facilities and yard service were granted freely; and while no discrimination was permitted as against the Red Tower people, the friendly attitude of the road counted for something, as it was bound to.

During these few pre-election weeks the New York end of us seemed to have petered out completely. We heard nothing more from President Dumton, worse than an occasional wire complaint about the number of wrecks we were having, though the stock was still going down, point by point, and so far as a man up a tree could see, we were making no attempt to show net earnings—were turning all our money into betterments as fast as it came in. I knew that couldn't go on. Without a flurry of some sort, the New Yorkers would never be able to break even, to say nothing of a profit, and I looked every day for a howl that would tear things straight up the back.

While all these threads were wearing along, I'm sorry to say that I hadn't yet drummed up the courage to tell the boss the truth about Mrs. Sheila. He kept on going; to the major's every chance he had, and Minnie Ann was making life miserable for me because I hadn't told him—calling me a coward and everything under the sun. I told her to tell him herself, and she retorted that I knew she couldn't; that it was my job and



I Had Butted In With a Telegram

nobody else's. We fussed over it a lot; and because I most always contrived some excuse to chase out the Kendrick house at the boss' heels—merely to help Tarbell keep cases on him—there were plenty of chances for the fusing.

It was on one of these chasing trips

to "Renwood" that the roof fell in. The mayor had gone out somewhere—to the theater, I guess—taking his wife and Minnie Ann, and the boss and Mrs. Sheila were sitting together in the major's den, with a little coal blaze in the basket grate because the nights were beginning to get a bit chilly.

I had butted in with a telegram—which might, just as well have stood over until the next morning, if you want to know. After I had delivered it, Mrs. Sheila gave me that funny little laugh of hers and told me to go hunt in the pantry and see if I could find a place of pie, and the boss added that if I'd wait, he'd go back to town with me pretty soon.

I found the pie, and ate it in the dining-room, mulling noise enough about it so that they could know I was there if they wanted to. But they went right on talking, and paid no attention to me.

"Do you know, Sheila," they had long since got past the "Mr." and "Mrs."—you've been the greatest possible help to me in this rough-house, all the way along," the boss was saying. "You have held me up to the rack, time and again, when I have been ready to throw it all up and let go. Why have you done it?"

I heard the little laugh again, and she said: "It is worth something to have a friend. Odd as it may seem, Graham, I have been singularly poorly-stricken in that respect. And I have wanted to see you succeed. Though you are still calling it merely a 'business deal,' it is really a mission, you know, crammed full of good things to a struggling world. If you do succeed—and I am sure you are going to—you will lay this community, and hundreds of others, vastly the better for what you are doing and demonstrating."

"But that is a man's point of view," the boss persisted. "How do you get it? You are all woman, you know; and your mixing and mingling—at least, since I have known you—hasn't been purely social. How do you get the big overlook?"

"I don't know. I was foolish and frivolous once, like most young girls, I suppose. But we all grow older, and we ought to grow wiser. Besides, the woman has the advantage of the man in one respect; she has time to think and plan and reason things out as a busy man can't have. Your problem has seemed very simple to me from the very beginning. It asked for a strong man and an honest one. You were to take charge of a piece of property that had been abused, and knocked about and used as a means of extortion and oppression, and you were to make it good."

"Again, that is a man's point of view."

"Oh, no," she protested quickly. "There is no sex in ethics. Women are the natural house-cleaners, perhaps, but that isn't saying that a man can't be one, too, if he wants to be."

At this, the boss got up and began to tramp up and down the room; I could hear him. I knew he'd been having the biggest kind of a job to keep him shut up in this sort of abstract corral, when all the time he was loving her fit to kill, but apparently she had been doing it, successfully. There wasn't the faintest breath of sentiment in the air; not the slightest whiff. When she began again, I could somehow feel that she was just in time to prevent his breaking out into all sorts of love-making.

"The time has come, now, when you must take another leaf out of my book," she said, with just the proper little cooing tang in her voice. "Up to the present you have been hammering your way to the end like a strong man, and that was right. But you have been more or less reckless—and that isn't right or fair or just to a lot of other people."

The tramping stopped and I heard him say: "I don't know what you mean."

"I mean that matters have come to such a pass now that you can't afford to take any risks—personal risks. If the plan the enemy is trying doesn't work, it will try another and a more desperate one."

"You've been talking to Ripley," he laughed. "Ripley wants me to become a gun-toiler and provide myself with a body-guard. I'd look well, wouldn't I? But what do you mean by 'the plan the enemy is now trying?'"

She hesitated a little, and then said: "I shall make no charges, because I have no proof. But I read the newspapers, and Mr. Van Britton tells me something, now and then. You are having a terrible lot of wrecks."

"That is merely bad luck," he rejoined easily.

"Rashness is no part of true courage," she interpolated, calmly. "As a private individual you might say that your life is your own, and that you have a perfect right to risk it as you please. But as the general manager of the railroad, with a lot of your friends holding office under you, you can't say that. Besides, you are fighting for a cause, and that cause will stand or fall with you."

"You ought to be a member of this new reform legislature that some of our good friends think is coming up the pike," he chuckled; but she ignored

the good-natured gibe and made him listen.

"I was visiting a day or two at the capital last week, and there are influences at work that you don't know about. If the opposition can't make your administration a failure, it won't hesitate to get rid of you in the easiest way that offers."

There was silence in the major's den for a minute or so, and then the boss said:

"As usual, you know more than you are willing to tell me."

"Perhaps not," was the prompt answer. "Perhaps I am only the on-looker—who can usually see things rather better than the persons actually involved. Hitherto I have urged you to be bold, and then again to be bold. Now I am begging you to be prudent."

"In what way?"

"Careful for yourself. For example: you walked out here this evening; don't do that any more. Come in a taxi—and don't come alone."

I couldn't see his frown of disagreement, but I knew well enough it was there.

"There spoke the woman in you," he said. "If I should show the white feather that way, they'd have some excuse for potting me."

There was a silence again, and I got up quietly and crossed the dining-room to the big recessed window where I stood looking out into the darkness of the tree-shaded lawn. It was pretty evident that Mrs. Sheila knew a heap more than she was telling the boss, just as he had said, and I couldn't help wondering how she came to know it. What she said about the increased number of wrecks looked like a pointer. Was she in touch with the enemy in some way?

Then my mind went back in a flash to what Minnie Ann had told me. Was the husband who ought to be dead, and wasn't, mixed up in it in any way? Could it be possible that he was one of those who were in the fight on the other side, and that she was still keeping in touch with him?

Pretty soon I heard the murmur of their voices again, but now I was so far away from the bamboo-screened door that I couldn't hear what they were saying. I wished they would break it off so the boss could go. It was getting late, and there had been enough said to make me wish we were both safely back in the hotel. It's that way sometimes, you know, in spite of all you can do. You hear a talk, and you can't help reading between the lines. I knew, as well as I knew that I was alive, that Mrs. Sheila meant more than she had said; perhaps more than she had dared to say.

It was while I was standing there in the big window that I saw the man on the lawn. At first I thought it was Tarbell, who was never very far out of reach when the boss was running loose. But the next minute I saw I was mistaken. The man under the trees had on a long traveling coat that came nearly to his heels, and his cap was the kind that has two visors, one in front and the other behind.

Realizing that it wasn't Tarbell, I stood perfectly still. The house was lighted with gas, and the dining-room chandelier had been turned down, so there was a chance that the skulker under the trees wouldn't see me standing in the corner of the box window. To make it surer, I edged away until the curtain hid me. I was just in time. The man had crept out of his hiding-place and was coming up to the window on the outside. As he passed through the dim beam of light thrown by the turned-down chandelier, I saw



I Saw That He Had a Pistol in His Hand.

that he had a pistol in his hand, or a weapon of some kind; anyway, I caught the glint of the gas-light on dull steel.

That stirred me up good and plenty. I still had the gun I had taken out of Fred May's drawer; I had carried it ever since the night when it had mighty nearly got me killed off in the Red Tower coal yard. I fished it out and made ready, thinking, of course, that the skulker must certainly be one of Clannahan's gunmen. I still had that idea when I felt, rather than saw, that the man was pulling himself up to the window so that he could take a look into the dining room.

The look enticed him, apparently, for the next second I heard him drop among the bushes; and when I stood up and looked out again I could just make him out going around toward the back of the house. I knew the house like a book, and without making any noise about it I slipped through the butler's pantry and got a look out of a rear window. My man was there; and he was working his way sort of blindly around to the den side of the place.

I knew there was only one window in the major's den room, and that was nearly opposite the screened doorway. So I dashed back into the

dining room and took a stand where I could see the one window through the door-curtain net-work of bamboo beads. I was so excited that I caught only snatches of what Mrs. Sheila was saying to the boss, but the bits that I heard were a good deal to the point.

"No, I mean it, Graham. . . . It is as I told you at first. . . . there is no standing room for either of us on that ground. . . . and you must not come here again when you know that I am alone. . . . No, Jimmie isn't enough!"

I wrenched the half-working ear-rose aside and jammed it into my eyes, concentrating hard on the window at which I expected every second to see a man's face. If the man was a murderer, I thought I could beat him to it.

The suspense didn't last very long. A hand came up first to push the window vines aside. It was a white hand, long and slender, more like a woman's than a man's. Then against the glass I saw the face, and it gave me such a turn that I thought I must be going batty.

Instead of the ugly mug of one of Clannahan's gunmen, the baggy face framed in the window sash was a face that I had seen once—and only once—before; on a certain Sunday night in the Bullard when the loose-lipped mouth belonging to it had been babbling drunken curses at the night clerk. The man at the window was the dissipated young rouser who had been pointed out as the nephew of President Dumton.

CHAPTER XI

The Name on the Register

So long as I was holding on to the notion that the man outside was one of Clannahan's thugs, hanging around to do the boss a mischief, I thought I knew pretty well what I should do when it came to the pinch. Would I really have hauled off and shot a man, in cold blood? That's a tough question, but I guess maybe I could have screwed myself up to the sticking point, as the fellow says, with a sure-enough gunman on the other side of that window—and the boss' life at stake. But when I saw that it was young Collingwood, that was a horse of another color.

What on earth was the president's nephew doing, prowling around Major Kendrick's house after eleven o'clock at night, logging a pistol and peering into windows? I could see him quite plainly now. He had both hands on the sill and was trying to pull himself up so that he could see into the end of the room where the fireplace was.

Just for the moment, there wasn't any danger of a blow-up. Unless he should break the glass in the window, he couldn't get a line on either the boss or Mrs. Sheila—if that was what he was aiming to do. All the same, I kept him covered with the automatic, steadying it against the door-jamb.

While the strain was at its worst, with the man outside flattening his cheek against the window-pane to get the sidewise slant, I heard the boss get out of his chair and say: "I'm keeping you out of bed, as usual; look at that clock! I'll go and wake Jimmie, and we'll vanish."

Just as he spoke, two things happened: a taxi chugged up to the gate and stopped, and the man's face disappeared from the window. I heard a quick padding of feet as of somebody running, and the next minute came the rattle of a latch-key and voices in the hall to tell me that the major and his folks were getting home. I had barely time to pocket the pistol and to drop into a chair where I could pretend to be asleep, when I felt the boss' hand on my shoulder.

"Come, Jimmie," he said. "It's time we were moving along," and in a minute or two, after he had said good-night to the major and Mrs. Kendrick, we got out.

At the gate we found the taxi driver doing something to his motor. With the sense from which I was still shaking to make my legs wobble, I grabbed at the chance which our good angel was apparently holding for us.

"Let's ride," I suggested; and when we got into the cab, I saw a man stroll up from the shadow of the sidewalk cottonwoods and say something to the driver; something that got him an invitation to ride to town on the front seat with the caddy when the car was finally cranked and started. I had a slight of our extra fare's face when he climbed up and put his back to us, and I knew it was Tarbell. But Mr. Norcross didn't.

When we reached the Bullard the boss went right up to his rooms, but I had a little investigation to make, and I stayed in the lobby to put it over. On the open page of the hotel register, in the group of names written just after the arrival of our train from the West at 7:30, I found the signature that I was looking for, "Howard Collingwood, N. Y." Putting this and that together, I concluded that our young rouser had come in from the West—which was a bit puzzling, since it left the inference that he wasn't direct from New York.

Waiting for a good chance at the night clerk, I ventured a few questions. They were answered promptly enough. Young Mr. Collingwood had come in on the 7:30. But he had been in Port City a week earlier, too, stopping over for a single day. Yes, he was alone, now, but he hadn't been on the other occasion. There was a man with him on the earlier stop-over, and he, also, registered from New York. The clerk didn't remember the other man's name, but he obligingly looked it up for me in the older register. It was Bullock, Henry Bullock.

I suppose it was up to me to go to bed. It was late enough, in all conscience, and nobody knew better than I did the danger of the Graham Norcross. G. M. And the same, after I had noticed that Mr. Collingwood's roomkey was still in his box, I went over to a corner of the lobby and sat

down, determined to keep my eyes open, if such a thing were humanly possible, until our rouser should show up.

Finally my patience, or whatever you care to call it, was rewarded. Just after the baggage porter had finished slugging his call for the night express westbound, my man came in on the run.

When he rushed over to the counter and began to talk fast to the night clerk, I wasn't very far behind him. He was telling the clerk to get his grips down from the room, adjectively quick. While the boy was gone for the grips, my man made a wifely shoot for the bar, and when I next got a sight of him—from behind one of the big onyx-plated pillars of the bar-room colonnade—he was pouring neat liquor down his throat as if it were water and he on fire inside.

That was about all there was to it. By the time Collingwood got back to the clerk's counter, the boy was down with the bags. Collingwood looked up sort of nervously at the big clock, and paid his bill. And while the clerk was getting his change, he grabbed the pen out of the counter inkstand, and made out as if he was shading in a picture, or something, on the open register.

A half-minute later he was gone. When the taxi purred away I turned to the open register to see what our man had been drawing in it. What he had done was, completely, to obliterate his signature. He had scratched it over until the past master of all the hand-writing experts that ever lived couldn't have told what the name was.

It was while we were eating breakfast the next morning in the Bullard café—the boss and I—that we got our first news of the Petrolite wreck. The story was rush-headlined in the Morning Herald—the Hatch-owned paper—and besides being played up good and strong in the news columns, there was an editorial to back the front-page scream.

At two o'clock in the morning a fast westbound freight had left the track in Petrolite Canyon, and before they could get the flagman out, a delayed eastbound passenger had collided with the ruins. There were no lives lost, but a number of people, including the engineer, the postal clerks and the baggage man on the passenger, were injured.

The editorial, commenting on the wire stuff, was sharply critical of the Short Line management. It hinted broadly that there had been no such thing as discipline on the road since Mr. Shaffer had left it; that the rank and file was running things pretty much as it pleased; and with this there was a dig at general managers who let old and time-tried department heads go to make room for their rich and incompetent college friends—which was meant to be a slap at Mr. Van Britton, our own and only millionaire.

Unhappily, this fault-finding had a good bit to build on, in one way. As I have said, we were having operating troubles to beat the band. With the rank and file apparently doing its level best to help out in the new "public-be-pleased" program, it seemed as if we couldn't worry through a single week without sinning something.

Latterly, even the newspapers that were friendly to the Norcross management were beginning to comment on the epidemic of disasters, and nothing in the world but the boss' policy of taking all the editors into his confidence when they wanted to investigate kept the rising storm of criticism somewhere within bounds.

Mr. Norcross had read the paper before he handed it over to me, and afterward he hurried his breakfast a little. When he reached the office, Mr. Van Britton was waiting for the chief.

"We've got it in the neck once more," he grunted, flashing up his own



"Did You Read That Editorial?"

copy of the Herald. "Did you read that editorial?"

"Never mind the newspaper talk. How bad is the trouble this time?"

"Pretty bad. The freight is practically a total loss; a good half of it is in the river. Engineer says he can pick the freight engine up and rebuild it; but the passenger machine is a wreck."

"How did it happen?"

"It's like a good many of the others. Nobody seems to know. Brock-

man put the freight engine crew on the rack, and they say there was a small boulder on the track—that it rolled down the canyon slope just ahead of them as they were turning a curve. They struck it, and both men say that the engine knocked it off into the river apparently without hurting anything. But two seconds later the entire train left the track and plied up all over the right-of-way."

The boss was sitting back in his chair and making little rings on the

desk blotter with the point of his letter-opener.

"Upon, these knock-outs have got to be stopped."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed the little millionaire; "you don't have to tell me that! If we can't stop 'em, Uncle Dumton will have plenty of good reasons for cleaning us all out, lock, stock, and barrel! I was talking with Carter, in the claim office, this morning. Our loss and damage account for the last month is something frightful!"

"It is," said the boss gravely. And then: "Upon, we're not altogether as bright as we might be. Has it never occurred to you that we are having too much bad luck to warrant us in charging it all up to the chapter of accidents?"

"Mr. Van Britton blow his cheeks out until the stubby, crooked mustache bristled like porcupine quills.

"So you've been getting your pointers, too, have you?" he threw in.

Mr. Norcross didn't answer the question directly.

"Put Tarbell on the job, and if he needs help, let him pick his own men," he directed. "We want to know why that boulder tumbled down ahead of Number Seventeen, and I want to see Tarbell's report on it. Keep at it night and day, Upon. The infection is getting into the rank and file and it's spreading like a sickness. If it becomes psychological, we shall have all the trouble we need."

"I know," nodded the superintendent. "I went through a sleaze of that kind on the Great Southwestern, once winter. It was horrible. Men who had been running trains year in and year out, and never knowing that they had any nerves, went to pieces if you'd snip your fingers at them."

"That's it," said the boss. "We don't want to fall into that ditch. Things are quite bad enough, as they are."

This ended it for the time. The Petrolite Canyon wreck was picked up, the track was cleared, and once more our trains were moving on time. But nobody could see that the entire Short Line had a case of "nerves."

Kirgan, Kirgan the cold-blooded, showed it one afternoon when I went over to his office to return a bunch of blue-prints sent in for the boss' approval. The big master-mechanic had a round-house foreman "on the carpet" and was harrying him like the Dickens for letting an engine go out with one of her truck safety chains hanging loose.

Ever since we had gone together on the rescue run to Thunder Mountain, Mart and I had been sort of chummy, and after the foreman had gone away with his foot in his hand, I teased Kirgan a little about the way he had hammered the round-house man.

"Bad medicine," I told him. "It's worrying the bosses, too. What's doing it, Mart?"

"Maybe you can tell," he growled. "It's a hoodoo—that's what it is. Seven engines in the shops in the last nine days, and three more that haven't been dashed out of the ditch yet. I wish Mr. Van Britton'd fire the whole jumpy outfit!"

It didn't seem as though firing was needed so much as a dose of nerve tonic of some sort. Tarbell was working hard on the problem, quietly, and without making any talk about it, and Kirgan was giving him all the men he asked for from the shops; quick-witted fellows who were up in all the mechanical details, and who made better spotters than outsiders would because they knew the road and the ropes. But it was no use. I saw some of Tarbell's reports, and they didn't show any crookedness. It seemed to be just bad luck—one landslide after another of it.

Meanwhile, New York had waked up again. President Dumton had been off the job somewhere, I guess, but now he was back, and the things he wired to the boss were enough to make your hair stand on end. I looked every day to see Mr. Norcross pitch the whole shooting-match into the fire and quit cold.

He'd never taken anything like Mr. Dumton's abuse from anybody before, and he couldn't seem to get hardened to it. But he was loyal to Mr. Chadwick; and, of course, he knew that Mr. Dumton's hot wires were meant to nag him into resigning. Then there was Mrs. Sheila. I sort of suspected she was holding him up to the rack, every day and every minute of the day.

It was one evening after he had been out to the major's for just a little while, and had come back to the office, that he sent for Mr. Van Britton, who was also working late. There was blood on the moon, and I saw it in the way the boss' jaw was working.

"Upon," he began, as short as pie-crust, "have you thought of any way to break this wreck hoodoo yet?"

Mr. Van Britton sat down and crossed his solid little legs.

"If I had, I shouldn't be losing sleep at the rate of five or six hours a night," he rasped.

"There's one thing that we haven't tried," the boss shot back. "We've been advertising it as bad luck, keeping our own suspicions to ourselves and letting the men believe what they pleased. We'll change all that. I want you to call your trainmen in as fast as you can get at them. Tell them—from me, if you want to—that there isn't any bad luck about it; that the enemies of this management are making an organized raid on the property itself for the purpose of getting us out of the sight. Tell them the whole story, if you want it; how we're trying our best to make a speed out of a spoiled horn, and how there is an army of grafters and wreckers in this state which is doing its worst to knock us out of the box."

"If you give the force something tangible to lay hold of, it will work the needed miracle. It is only the mysterious that terrifies. Railroad employees, as a whole, are perfectly intelligent human beings, open to conviction. The management which doesn't profit by that fact is lame. If you do this and appeal to the loyalty of the

Continued on Page 3

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

The Mercury.
Newport, R. I.
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Saturday, April 9, 1921

Only five more pay days remain for the members of the General Assembly. The session of 1920 will come to an end very soon after the pay stops.

More than one-fifth of the Massachusetts State tax goes for the care of feeble minded and insane persons in that State. Bay State intellect must be rapidly on the decline.

The Stillman divorce suit will be a bonanza for the lawyers. Some dozen or more are engaged in it, on both sides, and the rich clients will tend to prolong the nauseous scandal as long as possible.

Germany still insists that she had nothing to do in bringing on the World War and just now is very unhappy because Secretary of State Hughes asserted her responsibility in the matter and demanded she must pay the cost.

The Boston Herald says "remember that the first run of maple syrup goes to the first runners for it." The first run has come and gone long ago. The last run is practically at an end for this season, and Vermonters are now busy counting up the cash profits.

Four hundred miles of street railway track have been abandoned in Massachusetts in the last year, or two. In most cases the rails have been taken up and the equipment junked. This represents the loss of many thousand dollars invested in once profitable trolley lines.

The Providence Journal in its Art-gravure section last Sunday had a picture of the Newport County Farm Bureau, showing good likenesses of Jesse I. Durfee, Philip Caswell, J. B. Knott, Jr., County Agent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, Miss Ruth G. Murray, President Joseph A. Peckham, Frank Y. Hicks, I. Lincoln Sherman and Mrs. Jesse I. Durfee.

The appointment of Col. George Harvey, editor of the North American Review and Harvey's Weekly, as Minister to the Court of St. James, is not received with much favor by the newspapers. We think, however, that he will make an efficient officer. He has had wide experience and is a man of great energy. He is not afraid to express his thoughts on any and all subjects.

And now the newspapers have discovered a mares' nest in President Harding's action in inviting Vice President Coolidge to take part in the Cabinet meetings. The Vice President naturally has accepted the invitation and has been a constant attendant at the Cabinet meetings. The public generally felt and still feel that this was a very wise act on the part of the President.

Common rumor still insists that ex-Governor Beckman is slated for a diplomatic position in some South American State. There is no reason why Harding should not send him if he wishes to go. The ex-Governor will make a very creditable and popular representative for Uncle Sam. He has a good business capacity and a pleasing manner. His appointment no doubt would aid materially in bringing about closer relations with our Southern neighbors.

CONGRESSMAN BURDICK'S APPOINTMENT

We congratulate our townsman, Congressman Burdick, on being given a place on the important committee on Naval Affairs in the next Congress which meets in special session on Monday. There is no committee in the House of Representatives where he could be of greater use to Newport. It is in reality one of the most important committees of Congress. Especially so while the question of making our Navy second to none in the world, and the building up of important naval stations on our coasts, is before the law-making body of the land. Congressman Burdick will have ample opportunity to put in good work for this section of the country. The importance of Newport as the great naval base of the Atlantic coast cannot be overlooked. This importance was recognized a hundred years ago by Congress. Secretary Daniels for the past eight years has done all he could to put us in the background in order that he might build up his beloved Southern coast. But the Daniels regime is, fortunately, at an end, and hereafter the Northland will receive the consideration it deserves. In Naval matters, no section is of more importance than Newport, and her citizens without regard to party will look to Congressman Burdick to see that this importance is maintained. We know of no man better fitted to do it than Newport's Congressman.

STRIKING OFF THE SHACKLES

The new Congress about beginning its work, will be quite different from the new Democratic Congress of 1913. At that time President Wilson had just published his work, "The New Freedom." His idea seemed to be that business was suffering from certain "shackles" that prevented its expansion. His theory seemed to be rather misty, and many people who read the work could not get much idea what he proposed to do. His idea seemed to be that by regulation to prevent too much combination, business would be freer to expand.

Congress then proceeded to exemplify the glorious principles of the "new freedom" by reducing the tariff and passing a law regulating combinations, etc.

According to Democratic theories, these changes should have been followed by a growth in commercial activity. But the result was a severe business depression. No one can tell how long it would have lasted, had it not been for the European war, which put life blood into American business by a flood of orders for war supplies. But developments since then have failed to show that any striking off of "shackles" under the "new freedom" has had any effect to boom business.

Some of these alleged "shackles" were arrangements that helped businessmen to operate regularly, some helped foreign trade expand, and those that were harmful have not been prevented by the prohibition of anti-trust laws.

The Congress about to meet will not have illusions of this kind. The only shackles which it will try to strike off are those created by wrong systems of taxation, by inefficiency in running the government, and by high transportation costs caused by abuses arising under government operation. The program of the new Congress does not sound so high falutin, but it looks more as if it would fit real life.

STATE TAXATION

The State law fixing the tax on intangible personal property at 40 cents on \$100, while all other kinds of property is subject to an unlimited tax at the will of the local assessors, has always seemed to us unjust and utterly unfair. Intangible personal property is a kind of property that creates no expense of its own and costs nothing to maintain it. It is a constant source of income, while other kinds of property entail more or less expense to maintain. This law hits Newport harder than any other town in the State, as the proportion of intangible personal property which the assessors have taxed is much greater here than elsewhere, where the local boards have been very lax in ferretting out and taxing this kind of property. The whole plan should be done away with, and all classes of property taxed alike. The bill introduced into the General Assembly by Representative Lawton of Newport, to reduce the State tax on intangible personal property to 3 cents on \$100 is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It ought to cover the whole subject of taxation. Repeal that portion of the State Tax law that limits the tax on any species of property and allow the local board of assessors the power to fix the rate, making it the same on all kinds of property. Do away with this unjust discrimination.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SON

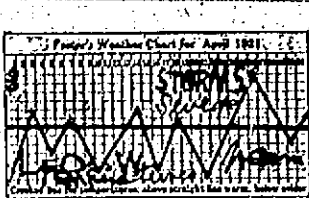
Robert Lincoln, the only living son of ex-President Lincoln, now 78 years old, is quietly spending the closing days of a long and busy life in Washington. Mr. Lincoln has always been a man who shrank from publicity, but has filled with exceptional ability every place in which he has been put. He was a good Secretary of War under Garfield, and the post of Minister to the Court of St. James he filled with dignity and credit.

Even in the days when he was active in the public service he was conspicuous for his retiring habits. It was a common remark when he was in the Cabinet that Lincoln must be a good Secretary of War because nobody ever heard anything about him or his department.

After his return from England he seemed to sink out of sight so far as the country was concerned. He became head of one of the largest corporations in the country without getting into the papers often enough to keep the country reminded that Abraham Lincoln had a son, and to this day he had preserved the same privacy.

The Sayles Probate bill, so called, passed the State Senate on Wednesday, but in such an amended condition that its own parent would hardly know it. The bill as passed meets the approval of the Bar Associations of Newport and Providence. It will have to be acted upon by the House before it becomes a law.

"Josiah" said Mrs. Cornfossel, as her husband came from feeding the pigs, "What is the Munroe Doctrine?" "The Munroe Doctrine, Mandy," he replied after a moment's thought, "is a principle which lays down that just because we don't put both feet in the trough ourselves is no sign that we're going to encourage others to do it."



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., April 9, 1921.

My forecasts of up and down temperatures for March were the most wonderfully perfect that has ever been made; not in a general way, but for every immediate locality in America and Canada. The U. S. Weather Bureau cannot better it even in their one day in advance forecasts. To some extent this establishes my claim that practically good enough weather forecasts can and will be made, even years in advance. For instance, I ask anyone to compare my chart 1, for March, with the record for St. Paul, chart 2 with St. Louis, chart 3 with Pittsburgh. The daily temperature line for specified localities is the most difficult of all. But the monthly average of my temperature forecast for March was too low. I now know the reason why and believe I can remedy it in the future. The April temperature forecasts will probably show the same great success and same defect as for March.

During early part of week centering on April 11 a low will come out of the Alaskan northwest, entering western Canada. In its trend southward and circle eastward it will cross meridian 90 near April 14. Its central part will lie south of and circling around the Great Lakes; it will reach the Atlantic about April 16 or 17. Its boss, the high, pushing the low ahead of it, will follow as usual and a warm wave will spread out to southeast of the low while a cool wave will come in northwest of the high. It is very difficult to get readers to understand that the storms do not move with the wind. The wind moves in a circle around the storm except far away from, between the storm and the great body of water where the moisture is being evaporated, there the wind blows toward the storm.

Temperatures of this storm will be about the usual average, its rains less than usual, the precipitation will indicate a change from the past five months, but the complete change, with better crop weather in two-thirds of the country east of the Rockies, will come with the unusually severe storms of the week centering April 22. These storms will be from the same causes and of the same character as those near March 25.

We have no reliable markets for grain or cotton. The big profiteers, who have, through the use of big money, complete control of those markets, cause us of the cities to pay too much and those of the producing districts to receive not enough. The only remedy is through our government, and I believe that remedy, while exceedingly slow, is sure to come. I have, and still advise, producers not to sell, but the time is coming when I will not be able to advise through the press. I cannot tell you, through the press, when to sell, that would do more harm than good. This is the time for agriculture to do its best. Two-thirds of this continent will make good crops this year, and I believe the markets will be at least fair. Crops for 1922 do not look so good. The two-thirds will probably be on the other side. I look upon 1922 as a year of low world production.

Jazz Records and Song Hits

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Dancing Hungama—Fox Trot
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Just Another Kiss—W
Ah There—Fox Trot
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We ship Records all over the country.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE

NEWPORT, R. I.

WEEKLY CALENDAR APRIL, 1921

STANDARD TIME									
	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Water
9-11	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
10-12	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
11-1	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
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1-2	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
2-3	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
3-4	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
4-5	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
5-6	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
6-7	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
7-8	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
8-9	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
9-10	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
10-11	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
11-12	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24
12-13	5 11 6 21	7 6 7 15	8 15 8 30	9 14 9 29	10 13 10 28	11 12 11 27	12 11 12 26	1 10 1 25	2 9 2 24

New Moon, April 8th, 4.05 morn.
1st Quarter, April 15th, 5.13 morn.
Full Moon, April 22nd, 2.50 morn.
Last Quarter, April 29th, 11.10 even.

Deaths.

In this city, 4th inst., Annie Macdonald, wife of Edward M. Gladding, 5th inst., Jane, widow of David Hunter, aged 85 years.
In Cincinnati, Ohio, 1st inst., Chauncey Barker, son of Mary Snyder Sisson and the late Chauncey Snyder, aged 52 years.
In Cumberland, April 6, Mary, wife of Thomas H. Carr.
In Mantoloking, R. I., April 5, Jane, wife of Christopher Taylor, in her 82nd year.
In Providence, April 6, Gladys Chamberlain, daughter of William R. and the late Mabel P. Briggs, aged 23 years.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)

Rufus A. Willis

The funeral services for the late Rufus Augustus Willis, who died in Newport Hospital March 24th, after submitting to a serious operation, were held Sunday afternoon, March 27, from the Center Primitive Church, Rev. Alice Haire officiating.

Mr. Willis, who was one of the best known and most respected citizens in the town, would have been 71 years of age had he lived until May 1st.

Mr. Willis was a man who loved his family and home, and such time as he was not occupied in his business—fishing—he spent with his family, not even entertaining a desire to affiliate with any fraternal organization.

For a number of years Mr. Willis served his townspeople as harbor master. Rufus Augustus Willis was born on Block Island May 1st, 1850, the son of Nathaniel L. and Cornelia A. Willis. During his boyhood he attended the public schools of the town and upon maturity engaged in the fishing industry, which occupation he followed until his death.

On Dec. 24, 1871, he was married to Helen L. Rose, who died Dec. 8, 1876. In 1877 Mr. Willis married Phoebe E. Dunn, who died the 16th of July, 1920. He is survived by two brothers, Loren N. and Everett A. Willis, and two sisters, Mrs. Laura A. Milliken and Mrs. H. Louise Littlefield; also five sons and two daughters, Oscar A., Wendell C., Maudie H., Vernie E., Rufus D. and Loyal F. Willis.

On Thursday afternoon, March 31, Mrs. Louis Littlefield entertained her two Larkin clubs at her home on Chapel street. During the afternoon the following program was rendered:

"Guessing the number of Larkin products on the table," first prize, Mrs. Elmer Allen, consolation, Mrs. Chas. Hall. "Writing the most Larkin products in 10 minutes," first, Mrs. Hall, second, Mrs. Eugene Stinson, third, Mrs. Wm. H. Dodge.

After refreshments had been served by the hostess, a musical program was presented by Mrs. Lillian Dodge, Mrs. Grace McLaren and Miss Esther McCarthy.

Plumber Locates

Frank Ashworth, who has recently purchased the Fryberg estate at the West Side, has established an office and shop at his home, where he will engage in the plumbing business. For the first time in three years Block Island has a resident plumber.

Nearly Drowns (?)

Ben Smith, chief engineer on the surf boat of the U. S. Coast Guard Service, nearly lost his life (?) (?) recently at the Old Harbor, when he attempted to step from the new power surf boat into a dory which lay alongside. Ben lost his footing and tumbled at the same time, and just to cool off took a quick trip to the bottom. Upon his arrival at the surface, willing hands assisted him into the dory, where Dad Mitchell applied first aid.

Steak Supper

A steak supper, with French fried potatoes and allied accompaniments, was served to the members of Mohegan Council, No. 16, O. U. A. M., at their regular session last week. Homer Sheffield made himself famous as a culinary artist on this occasion. His assistants were Speckie Rose and Doc Lockwood. During the business session of the Council, J. Prescott Steadman, State Deputy, presided and installed F. Earle Lockwood as Examiner and Emerson Mitchell as Vice Councilor.

Stockholders Meet

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Block Island, Newport & Providence Transportation Company was held in Mohegan Hall last week. The following were elected as a board of directors for the ensuing year: John Helm, Cassius C. Ball, John Rose, Joseph P. Maloof, Giles P. Dunn, Jr.

The Board of Directors re-elected the following officers to represent the corporation for the coming year: President—William B. Sharp. Vice President—J. Eugene Littlefield. Secretary—F. Earle Lockwood. Treasurer—John Rose. J. Eugene Littlefield was re-appointed General Manager for Steamer "Island Belle."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

There now remain but five days for which the members of the General Assembly can draw their pay, but the chances are that the session will continue through the week of April 18, at least, as there are many important matters yet to be disposed of. The annual appropriation bill was before the Senate on Friday for action on the disputed items, and it was expected that the bill would be passed in concurrence before the Senate adjourned for the day.

Friday afternoon there was a hearing of interest to Newporters, the bill to curb the expenses of the Newport School Committee being assigned for hearing before the House Judiciary committee. A committee from the Newport School Committee went up to oppose the passage of the Act.

A large amount of business has been disposed of this week and all committees of both branches are clearing their files as fast as possible in order to make way for final adjournment.

Coal in Boston is selling at \$9.75 delivered. Here it is \$16.25 with delivery extra. Why this difference?

DISPARITIES IN EXPENDITURE

It is a rather surprising fact that the amount of money spent for chewing gum in this country last year, which amounted to \$50,000,000, was more than all states and cities spent for the higher education. Also that this amount was two and a half times as much as was spent for normal schools in which to train teachers.

The amount spent for automobiles last year was estimated at \$5,000,000,000. Possibly one-half of this expense was incurred for business purposes, but this is probably a large estimate. Even at that there remains an expenditure for operation of pleasure cars that exceeds the cost of the public schools last year by about four times.

The taxpayers growl terribly about the cost of schools, which are the foundation of all American prosperity, efficiency and stability. Without schools the country would go to ruin. And yet we burn up four times the cost of the schools for pleasure car driving.

It would seem a good policy to maintain a heavy tax on luxuries as a means of raising sufficient funds for great community objects like the schools. It would seem as if such assessments should be made a permanent part of the federal taxation system, so as to discourage too free spending in these directions.

The people who are masticating \$50,000,000 worth every year in the form of chewing gum, would not probably feel very badly if they paid an increased tax on that amount. If they noted the assessment they could escape it by chewing less gum. More could be gotten for good roads by a higher tax on pleasure automobiles, and so on. While people dislike to see their favorite diversions assessed, yet they will feel it much less than to have a terprise is discouraged and industrial depression created.

LITTLE COMPTON

The annual election on Tuesday resulted as follows: Town Council—Ernest L. Manchester, Arthur C. Wilbur, Benjamin B. Gray, Oliver T. Liend and Rufus B. Peckham.

Town Treasurer and Tax Collector Mrs. Josephine F. Wilbur.

Town Sergeant—Milton H. Wordell.

Town Constable—No election.

Auctioneer—Ernest L. Manchester.

Tax Assessors—William H. Seabury, Henry B. Jones, George A. Lemunyon.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Benjamin B. Gray.

Fence Viewers—C. Furneaux Sisson, Francis O. Tripp, Edgar S. Peckham.

Town Farm Committee—Abel B. Simmons, Rev. Joseph W. Strout.

Gauger of Casks—Thomas Morrissey.

Corder of Wood—D. H. Simmons.

Pound Keeper—Philip H. Wilbur.

Surveyors of Highways—District 1, A. Stewart Caron; District 2, Alexander Kelly; District 3, Henry Akington; District 4, George Case; District 5, Louis Rogers; District 6, John Flores.

School Committee—Dr. Thomas A. Brennan, and Mrs. John Wilcox re-elected for term of three years.

The Republican organization, which was out in full force, was badly defeated when Mrs. Josephine Wilbur was elected Town Treasurer and Tax Collector over Frederick R. Brownell, at present a Representative in the General Assembly. There was a spirited contest, but Mrs. Wilbur won out by a handsome majority.

The rate of taxation was raised from \$8 to \$19 on a thousand.

TIVERTON

The largest vote in the town's history was polled at the annual election on Wednesday. The women on the town took a prominent part in the election and the total vote polled was 539. The Republicans were victorious in nearly every case. There were Republican, Democratic and Citizens' tickets in the field. The following is the result:

Town Clerk—A. Lincoln Hambley, R. D. C., 839.

Town Treasurer—Isaac N. Brown, R. D. C., 839.

Town Sergeant—George Potter, D. C., 417; Frederick E. Durfee, R. 418.

1st Town Councilman—George H. Waring, R. D. C., 815.

2nd Town Councilman—Grover J. Douglas, R. 454; Benjamin C. Seabury, D. C., 387.

3rd Town Councilman—George E. Snell, R. 450; Wilfred Carr, D. C., 382.

4th Town Councilman—Joseph R. Fernandez, R. 446; Michael Ryder, D. C., 387.

5th Town Councilman—Harry Savage, R. 438; Joseph Pierre Le Page, D. C., 335.

School Committee for three years—James H. Sullivan, R. 428; Edith R. Seabury, D. C., 408.

Assessor of Taxes for three years—Walter H. Durfee, R. 450; Charles E. Williston, D. C., 381.

Justices of the Peace—Roch LaVault, R. D. C., 860; John A. Wilcox, R. 467; Irving A. Crandall, D. C., 345.

District Elections

District 1: Moderator—Ralph Beardman, R. 251; William A. Ibbotson, D. C., 124.

Clerk—James J. Moran, R. 252; William Holden, D. C., 125.

District 2: Moderator—Henry C. Durfee, R. 263; George A. Brown, D. C., 189.

Clerk—Oliver L. Durfee, R. D. C., 450.

According to the report of the U. S. Department of Labor the army of the unemployed throughout the country is increasing, instead of diminishing. There has, however, been a noticeable increase in farm labor in the last month. Back to the farm should be the cry of the thousands of the City idlers.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeealand

Plans are now well under way for the opening period of the New England Clean-up and Paint-up campaign, scheduled for the first week in May, according to Joseph N. Baker, secretary.

A resolve for the erection of a State of Maine building at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., was passed to be engrossed by both branches of the Maine legislature today.

A seedling of a seedling of the famous Charter Oak has been shipped by the state of Connecticut to Los Angeles, where it will take its place in a garden in which trees from every state of the Union are to be placed.

A "blue sky" act, to regulate the sale of securities in Rhode Island and designed to prevent the operations of bucket shop men, get-rich-quick promoters and wild cat speculators has been introduced in the legislature.

Boston pays a higher price for milk than almost all the other cities in the country because of local health regulations which prohibit the selling of milk in bulk, according to Chairman Eugene C. Nutman of the commission on necessities of life.

Governor Hartness of Vermont signed a bill that will levy a poll tax upon women as well as upon men. The effect of the measure will be to cut in half the present poll tax paid by the men. In that state each town and city determines its own tax.

Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, from 1909 to 1916 president of Dartmouth and for the following four years professor of physics at Yale, has been chosen president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to succeed the late Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin.

Admission to Notre Dame Roman Catholic Church, North Adams, Mass., is "strictly forbidden to women and young girls wearing short skirts, low necked or transparent garments as well as immodest apparel," by order of the pastor, the Rev. Fr. C. H. Joannette.

John A. Casson, a Civil War veteran, who has been blind for years and who recently went from Milford, Mass.,

MRS. PENNYBACKER

"Every Club a Training Camp for Citizenship," Her Slogan



Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas, chairman of the department of American citizenship of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is winning a campaign based on the slogan, "Every club a training camp for citizenship."

PLANS FOR 'ROUND WORLD AERIAL DERBY

Prominent Men Incorporate Board of Aeronautical Commissioners to Govern Race.

New York.—To perpetuate the work of the members of the Commission who made a journey around the world, October 10, 1919 to June 18, 1920, in the interest of aeronautics, there was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., March 24, 1921, under the laws of the State of New York, by Charles J. Glidden, David W. Magovian, John H. Servis, Ernest W. Krumm, and O. Douglas Wardrop, of New York, The World's Board of Aeronautical Commissioners, Inc.

The incorporators will act as officers and governors of the organization pending a meeting of the full Board of Commissioners.

The Board will act in an advisory capacity to all interested in aeronautics and will encourage the establishing of aerial navigation in, and to all parts of the world.

The governors will undertake to procure a large and influential membership throughout the world, and all persons (men and women) interested in the advancement of aeronautics will be entitled to become members of this great international organization.

Each member will receive a copy of the world's work of the Commission (about fifty thousand words) and from time to time a bulletin or periodical devoted to aeronautical information and progress.

It is the intention of the governors to provide cash prizes to be offered to aviators, balloon pilots, or persons taking part in The First Aerial Derby Around the World. To assist those desiring to take part in this contest requiring the same in order to make the event a success and of a world wide interest. Other cash prizes will be offered for aeronautical contests and for the advancement of the science of all parts of the world.

The contests will be conducted under the rules of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, by aeronautical organizations, affiliating with this organization, located in all parts of the world or by aeronautical organizations sanctioned by those bodies. The World's Board of Aeronautical Commissioners, Inc., recognizing the Federation as the aeronautical body under which contests should be conducted and authorized.

There are at present affiliated with the Federation many aeronautical organizations, a number of new associations having been formed at the suggestion of the Commission while on their journey around the world.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—Great Britain has not reopened negotiations with Germany on the subject of reparations. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, made this announcement in the house of commons in reply to a question from a member.

TROY, N. Y.—"Thomas A. Edison is to construct a plant adjacent to mine on Green Island," Henry Ford told newspapermen here. Mr. Ford said he was not in a position to say exactly what kind of a plant Edison would put up, but added, "He will use from 400 to 500 horsepower from my power house."

LONDON.—The signs point to the dispute between the coal miners and the government drifting in the direction of the most serious industrial crisis in recent years. There are rumors that the government has decided upon certain military steps which will enable the authorities to take control of all mines and coal stores.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Enforcement of federal prohibition is now a duty of Police Commissioner Enright of New York and also other police and prosecuting officials of the state. Governor Miller signed the three state prohibition enforcement bills.

William Hogarty, for years a close friend, backer and admirer of the late John L. Sullivan is dead at his home, 3 Upland road, Brookline, Mass. He was more familiarly known as the "Sporting barber" and "Billy" Hogarty. He was 72 years of age and one of the old school in boxing.

U. S. STAND STIRS FRANCE TO PUSH ON

Paris Ready to Set Up Customs Posts Over Entire Industrial Region of Westphalia.

NEW RHINE CUSTOMS STATE

Hopes to Win Over Great Britain to Its Plan—New Occupation Designed to Throttle Munition Making in Germany by Control of Industry.

VIVIANI GETS AN ANSWER

Washington.—Rene Viviani has received his answer to his mission, at least in a provisional answer to cover the present emergency, and it is as follows:

- (1) Germany must "acknowledge responsibility."
- (2) She must make reparation "to the limit of her ability."
- (3) Her ability to pay must be determined "fairly and justly."
- (4) The allied obligations to the United States must stand intact, though this nation will not act the part of a tyrannical creditor.

Paris.—As the first result of the visit of the United States of Rene Viviani, Envoy Extraordinary, and the American declaration that she will support the Allied policy of exacting full reparations from Germany, France probably will extend the customs frontier of the new Rhine customs state to include the whole industrial region of Westphalia. France still has British reluctance to overcome before this is done, but it is hoped that England will not shrink from the course which is urged by France and ardently supported by the United States.

The French are profoundly satisfied with the American declaration and now feel that France has a much freer hand in pursuing her plans to make Germany pay her war bills.

In all previous negotiations on the subject of Germany's reparation payments France has acted with a great doubt in her mind whether America would hasten peace with Germany and become intolerant of the measures taken by the Allies which tend to control German purchases and exports. She feared that the United States might be attracted by the role of mediator between the Allies and Germany, and for selfish reasons desire to use minimum rather than maximum penalties inflicted on Germany.

Before staking France's future in a final round of the reparations dispute the Paris government desired to gauge at first hand the pulse of American opinion on the subject. Reports of the success in Washington of Rene Viviani therefore are received here with satisfaction and gratitude.

France, in touch with Great Britain and Italy, will now prepare the final act of the reparations drama, which, it is hoped, will not take a tragic turn before he end. Now that the Allies are in agreement as to the method of setting up the Rhine customs barrier and on taxes to be imposed on the Germans, it will be a comparatively small matter to push this customs frontier eastward twenty or thirty kilometers. However little money this extension of the occupied area may bring in as compared to the enormous sums owed by Germany, it will at least place the district where German manufactures her arms and ammunition under Allied control. France will then be certain that Germany cannot begin extensive preparations for a new war and can bend all her energies to exacting reparation payments in the form of industrial interests and cash.

The French press quotes approvingly the advice of Frank H. Simonds that whatever France intends to do she should do quickly. The newspapers say this expresses the general feeling in the United States. France would willingly take such advice if she could conquer British reluctance.

France would like to see a new industrial orientation in Westphalia, so that this great manufacturing district would not consider itself a slave of the Berlin government and be forced to drop all other business if called upon by the German government to manufacture materials of war. If the Rhine industrial region could be separated from the dictation of the rest of Germany and would permit of extensive French participation in industries there, this would give a guaranty of peace that would go a long way toward replacing the Anglo-American-French treaties of guaranty.

KILL CONSTANTINE'S BROTHER

Prince Andreas of Greece Dies in Action Against Turks.

LONDON.—Prince Andreas of Greece, brother of King Constantine, has died from wounds received in fighting near Brusa, says a Constantinople dispatch. The Turks also assert that General Vlachopoulos, who was in command of the Greek attack against the Turkish Nationalists on the Brusa front, has been killed in action.

The Greek casualties are in excess of 5,000, it is said.

An order instructing the committee on public health to consider and report on the advisability of the city of Worcester, Mass., acquiring and maintaining during the summer portable shower baths to be attached to city hydrants in the residential districts for the benefit of children.

J. E. LE FEVRE

Prominent in Diplomatic Circles in Washington



J. E. Le Fevre, charge d'affaires of the Panama legation in Washington, has become suddenly prominent in the news dispatches because of the trouble between his country and Costa Rica over the disputed territory of Coto.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR KILLS DEAN AND SELF

Dr. Wharton of Syracuse Shot by Holmes Beckwith, Crazy by Obsession of Persecution.

Syracuse, N. Y.—J. Herman Wharton, dean of the College of Business Administration, Syracuse University, was shot and killed by Holmes Beckwith, professor of financial and insurance subjects in the college. Beckwith then turned the gun on himself and committed suicide.

The shooting occurred in the office of the School of Administration, in the College of Agriculture Building, the new half-million structure given to the university by Mrs. Russell Sage in memory of her father, Joseph Stetson, and named for him.

Professor Beckwith had been unpopular with the students, and petitions had been circulated among the student body asking his removal. A week ago Professor Beckwith had been notified by Dean Wharton that his professorship would terminate in June. It was the fifth time he had been similarly dismissed from institutions of learning, and this is believed to have unbalanced his mind.

Professor Beckwith, who was only thirty-six years old, must have leashed his desire to kill for several days, for he wrote several letters, one of more than 5,000 words, in which he reviewed his life from birth to impending death, ending with these words:

"I shall cease to exist. My consciousness a function of product, in some sense my whole organic life, will cease and will remain a memory only. I trust I have bettered the world rather than the reverse."

Beckwith, judged by the letters he left, must have brooded over many alleged grievances, among them the loss of his wife, who divorced him and married Karl Davis Robinson of New York City.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

President Harding heard views of labor men on railroad situation.

The Harding administration intends to terminate the war between the United States and Germany by Congressional resolution, M. Viviani, the French Envoy Extraordinary to this country, is understood to have been informed at a dinner at the home of Senator McCormick of Illinois.

Assignment of republican members to some of the fifty or more standing committees of the house was made by the committee on committees, subject to approval by the Republican caucus.

President Harding has given his approval to the early passage by Congress of the Knox resolution for separate peace with Germany and Austria, which will include a declaration of policy to the effect that should circumstances arise in the future similar to those existing when the United States declared war in April, 1917, this country will pursue the same course of action.

The peace resolution will be introduced in the senate by Senator Knox soon after Congress convenes. It will be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

For the first time in its history the government of the United States is to be surveyed in its entirety. The work is to be done by the Smoot-Reavis committee.

Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, former chief of staff of the army, is a "receptive candidate" for appointment as United States ambassador to Mexico, it has been stated.

At a conference to be held by the War Finance Corporation with southern bankers, proposals involving the exportation of 1,000,000 bales of American cotton to Germany and Belgium will be discussed.

Establishment of a passenger membership and freight service between Halifax and Boston within the next future was announced here by the Farness-Witby Steamship Company. The service will be opened by the steamship Sachem, now undergoing repairs at Liverpool.

HUGHES'S NOTE UPHOLDS ALLIES

Text of Memorandum for Berlin Shows Expectation of New Negotiations.

LOAN QUESTION IS IGNORED

Wants "Just Claim" of Allies Satisfied and Germany to Renew Production. Simons Admits Germany's Liability to Pay to the Utmost of Ability.

Washington.—The text of Secretary of State Hughes's memorandum notifying the German government that the United States government stands with the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and, therefore, morally bound to make reparation to the extent of German ability to pay, was made public here. Recognition of this obligation by Germany is believed by the Harding administration to be, as declared in the memorandum, the "only sound basis on which can be built a firm and just peace under which the various nations of Europe can achieve once more economic independence and stability."

The candid and direct manner in which the American government has taken its stand with the Allies in these respects is set forth in instructions which Secretary Hughes sent under date of March 29 to Loring Dresel, the American high commissioner at Berlin, directing him to hand to Dr. Walter Simons, the German minister for foreign affairs, the memorandum prepared by Secretary Hughes announcing the decision of the American government.

As the United States is still technically at war with Germany and diplomatic relations continue severed, it was not possible, in accordance with international usage, for Secretary Hughes to deliver an official note to the Berlin government. But the fact that the policy adopted by the American government, and which has been greatly welcomed by the British, French and Italians, is set forth in an informal memorandum does not detract from the force of the communication.

The Hughes memorandum was in response to an "informal memorandum" from the German foreign office to the American commissioner at Berlin, regarding reparations, which was handed by Dr. Simons to the American commissioner and telegraphed by the latter on March 23 to the State Department. The German communication has been under consideration at several sessions of the cabinet and the reply made by Secretary Hughes has the full approval of President Harding and all the members of that body.

Secretary Hughes directed Commissioner Dresel to hand copies of Dr. Simons's memorandum and the American reply to the diplomatic representatives of the principal allied powers in Berlin.

The instructions sent by Secretary of State Hughes to Commissioner Dresel directed him to make the following statement to Dr. Simons:

"The American government is pleased to note in the informal memorandum of Dr. Simons the unequivocal expression on the part of the German government of its desire to afford reparations up to the limit of German ability to pay. This government stands with the governments of the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war and therefore morally bound to make reparation, so far as may be possible. The recognition of this obligation, implied in the memorandum of Dr. Simons, seems to the government of the United States the only sound basis on which can be built a firm and just peace under which the various nations of Europe can achieve once more economic independence and stability. This government believes that it recognizes in the memorandum of Dr. Simons a sincere desire on the part of the German government to reopen negotiations with the Allies on a new basis and hopes that such negotiations, once resumed, may lead to a prompt settlement which will at the same time satisfy the just claims of the Allies and permit Germany hopefully to renew its productive activities."

ERUPTION OVER BABY'S HEAD

Burned and Itched Badly. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"A scale first appeared on baby's head and then it turned to blisters that burned and itched so badly that she screamed. Then it broke out in a sore eruption all over her head and behind her ears. She was restless and could not sleep."

"I heard of Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I bought them, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, in three weeks' time she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Abbie E. Dennis, 349 Main St., Bangor, Me., June 2, 1919.

Cuticura Toilet Trio

Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum, promotes and maintains skin purity, skin comfort and skin health, often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. Then why not make these gentle, fragrant, super-creamy emollients your everyday toilet preparations?

Everyone tries to be clever, to cultivate individuality nowadays, forgetting to look towards first to see if there is anything of special originality to cultivate. A girl may, indeed, consider it good fortune if she finds that there isn't anything special, that she will make just the ordinary, normal woman, with an illogical fondness for home, husband and children. It is really more original to be a domestic woman today than to be a pronounced specimen of any other type.

The hearing on the dry enforcement measure now before the General Assembly was on Wednesday a lively affair. The big hearing room was crowded to overflowing and the speakers on both sides were vigorous in their support or denunciation of the bill. There were many women present as interested listeners and applauders.

Cultivating Personality. Everyone tries to be clever, to cultivate individuality nowadays, forgetting to look towards first to see if there is anything of special originality to cultivate. A girl may, indeed, consider it good fortune if she finds that there isn't anything special, that she will make just the ordinary, normal woman, with an illogical fondness for home, husband and children. It is really more original to be a domestic woman today than to be a pronounced specimen of any other type.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

QUARTER DAY, APRIL 16, 1921

Deposits made on, or before Saturday, April 16, 1921, begin to draw interest on that day.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Change your 4th 1938 Liberty Loan Temporary Bonds for Permanent Bonds on or before April 15, 1921.

MONEY SHOULD BE PUT TO WORK PROMPTLY

You may, now be holding money which you received for Christmas, thinking what you would do with it.

A good suggestion is, start an account with The Industrial Trust Company, where it will earn interest and soon increase.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month draws interest from the 1st of that month.

IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

MARSH BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 James Street Branch, 16 Broadway NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

That we have an able man at the head of the State department in the person of Secretary Hughes is made more manifest than ever in his communication to the Allied nations. He tells them plainly that the United States has surrendered none of its rights, and that as one of the main contributors to the common victory, this country must have a voice in the disposition of the former German possessions.

The hearing on the dry enforcement measure now before the General Assembly was on Wednesday a lively affair. The big hearing room was crowded to overflowing and the speakers on both sides were vigorous in their support or denunciation of the bill. There were many women present as interested listeners and applauders.

Cultivating Personality. Everyone tries to be clever, to cultivate individuality nowadays, forgetting to look towards first to see if there is anything of special originality to cultivate. A girl may, indeed, consider it good fortune if she finds that there isn't anything special, that she will make just the ordinary, normal woman, with an illogical fondness for home, husband and children. It is really more original to be a domestic woman today than to be a pronounced specimen of any other type.

Rubber Pens. Fountain pens are really made of rubber. The pure rubber is mixed with sulphur and heated. In a few hours the mixture rises to a heat of three times the boiling point of water. When it has cooled the substance formed is known as vulcanite. Many things besides fountain pens are made from vulcanite, such as combs, buttons and knifehandles. It forms a useful substitute for horn ivory and jet. A new method has just been discovered for vulcanizing rubber, and this makes such articles much cheaper.

The Fourth Dimension. The fourth dimension of space is supposed to assume dimensions whose relation to the recognized dimensions, of length, breadth and thickness is analogous to that borne by any of these, to the other two. Four-dimensional space may be regarded as a hypothetical conception to explain equations of the fourth degree in analytical geometry or as an entity beyond the limitations of an ordinary existence.

Everyone tries to be clever, to cultivate individuality nowadays, forgetting to look towards first to see if there is anything of special originality to cultivate. A girl may, indeed, consider it good fortune if she finds that there isn't anything special, that she will make just the ordinary, normal woman, with an illogical fondness for home, husband and children. It is really more original to be a domestic woman today than to be a pronounced specimen of any other type.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

342 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring to have water introduced into their residence for place of business should make application to the office, Northborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

HOW

STUDENTS EXPLAIN THE ORIGIN OF "GHOST" IDEA.
Many people who "do not believe in ghosts" would hesitate to spend a night alone in a haunted house. So strong is the effect of inherited tradition that it overcomes our common sense and, like conscience, makes cowards of us all. For the belief in ghosts is world wide and of extreme antiquity. It exists today throughout the globe, among every race from the most primitive to the most highly civilized.

Popular beliefs do hard, and it is easy to understand that once the idea of ghosts had arisen it might continue to exist for countless generations. The difficulty is to explain how a superstition so contrary to common sense could have first arisen.

A new solution of the mystery has recently been suggested in "The Burial of the Dead." According to this latest theory, ghosts were originally not disembodied spirits but flying japs. A survey of superstitions throughout the world discloses the fact that there are certain characteristics common to the ghosts of all nations. Among other things, they suffer from hunger and cold. So the good-natured Breton peasant, when he goes to bed at night, in the habit of leaving a little food on the table, and sometimes in the grate so that the poor ghosts may eat and warm themselves. Again, among many races it is believed that a ghost may be wounded or even killed, and it is not uncommon for savages to organize ghost hunts.—Exchange.

HOODWINKED THE GREAT J. P.

How Two Impetuous Reporters Secured Neat Sum From the "King of Wall Street."

The late J. P. Morgan, with all his financial showbores, often was hoodwinked. Art dealers were not the only ones who found him an easy mark. J. P. had a heart larger than his head. Unlike most financiers, he was not always unmoved by a tale of woe—whether that tale was genuine or bogus. "I have just received a new Morgan anecdote illustrative of this, and illustrative, also, of the fact that the famous banker could enjoy a joke when he was the victim. Two newspaper reporters desperately hard up (as reporters sometimes have been known to be) made a touching plea for a contribution for a new church which a worthy group of colored people were pictured as heroically striving to establish. The story was so plausible, and so appealing that Mr. Morgan handed them \$400. Before the pair were out of sight he saw them divide the money! The story goes that for a moment Mr. Morgan didn't know whether to be furious or philosophic, but that he then burst into laughter, called in some of his associates and told them the joke.—B. C. Forbes in Forbes Magazine.

How Indians Have Changed.
Times have certainly changed. It wasn't so many years ago that when a crowd of Sioux Indians got together of an afternoon there was usually a considerable amount of battle, murder and sudden death in the air. According to the story books, the proceedings usually opened with firewater and scalping, and closed with an entertainment in which a paleface tied to a stake was the chief performer. But nowadays things are different. When the Sioux Indians in Minnesota get together it is to listen to public health lectures delivered in their own language, and frequently by members of their own tribe. There is a great deal of tuberculosis among these Indians, and the American Red Cross is endeavoring by means of these lectures to educate them in preventive measures against the disease. An old chief, Two Hawks, is an eloquent lecturer for the Red Cross.

How Citrus Crops Were Saved.
With the temperature hovering around 33 degrees, as it was for two or three weeks in the California citrus fruit district during the winter, the motorcycle frost patrols reduced the damage of former years to a wonderful extent. Squads of motorcycle riders were assigned to the different valleys where oranges, lemons and grapefruit are the principal sources of economic wealth. These riders kept tabs on a large number of temperature stations in widely separated localities and the moment the mercury dropped to the point of creating frost which would damage the fruit the news was flashed broadcast by telephone. The smoke pots in the orchards were then lighted and Jack Frost kept above the smoke screen.

LAND VALUATION CAN BE DOUBLED

Improper Utilization of Soil in High-Grade Agricultural District Is Related.

STREAM WASTES MANY ACRES

Farmer Can Redeem Much Valuable Soil By Regrouping Different Buildings Without Sacrificing Convenience.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Hummel, on the next farm, has offered me 5 acres of land next to the line fence for \$200 an acre. I need more land, and I've half a notion to take the offer."

The Sunday quiet and the warm spring sunshine had lured the farmer and his visitor to a perch on the top rail of the cow-line fence, where they felt into discussion of United States Department of Agriculture reports. The visitor thought for a moment while his eyes roved across the flat farm land before them.

"Why pay \$200 an acre?" he inquired finally. "Why not buy the few acres you need from a man who can sell it to you for half as much?"

Land Gets Full Price.
"One hundred dollars an acre for farm land in this country? I guess not! Pete, you don't know farm values out here. Back in your New England hills you may find land as cheap as that, but you can't buy a rod of tillable land in this section without paying the full price for it!"

He laughed as he said: "If you can find 5 acres for sale in this township at the price you mention, I'll buy it—provided it is within 3 miles of my home."

"Closer than that," said the New Englander cheerfully. "In fact, you're standing on a part of it right now—sitting on it, I mean."

"But this is mine already!"

"Of course," rejoined the other. "It's your cow line and you're the man. You can sell yourself a few acres of first-class farm land at \$100 an acre—less for some of it, perhaps. I bought a few acres from myself last spring, after I had learned how simple the transaction was."

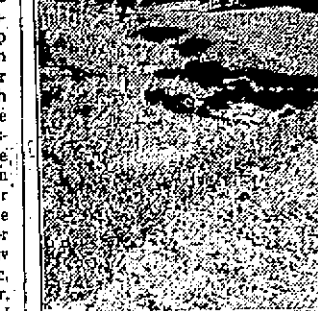
The farm owner laid a firm hand on his friend's broad shoulder.

"Quit talking riddles," he warned. "and come out with the story or I'll tip you off into the nettles!"

"You can get all the land you need by making your wasted land productive. You own the wasted land, and you can buy it from yourself at the price of making it tillable—that's what I mean."

"But the waste land on this farm can't be made productive. There's only an acre or so in that stony hill-look over there—and I'm even getting cash returns from that by planting cherry trees among the stones!"

"I didn't say 'waste land'!" said "wasted land," the other reminded him. "Waste land is land made un-



This Unconfined Brook Wastes Many Acres.

profitable by nature; waste land is productive land that man himself has failed to make use of. That's the difference.

"The size of your farm business has more to do with your income than any other feature. While you've been planting cherry trees among the rocks on a stony acre you've been using this long line for no other purpose than as a path for cattle to pasture. You could use the public road almost as conveniently. This line is right in the heart of your corn land, too. It must be 500 yards long and it's a rod wide at least. There's about three-quarters of an acre of prime soil right there for the price of taking out one of these fences."

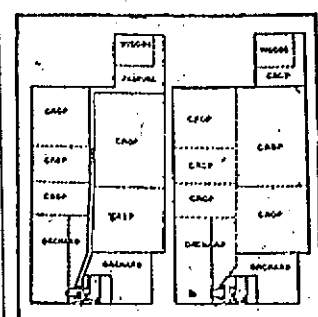
"And the road borders your farm for the whole length of your field. I don't know what the highway laws in this state are, but certainly they don't require all the land that lies between your fence and the road. Find out how much the highway encroaches on your land and move your fence up. There's another fat acre there."

"Then there's that Osage orange hedge fence your father planted along the line running west from the house. That hedge row robs you of more land per rod than any other fence on the farm. It not only occupies an acre to every 200 rods but renders worthless for cropping a strip 20 feet wide on each side of it. It will be money in your pocket to take the tractor out some time when work is slack and snake that old hedge out by the roots. You can put this rail fence there. Or you can put a wire fence there and use these rails to state-and-rider some of your other rail fences."

"Look to your brooks and ditches. A brook that wanders at will through

good farm land will put much of it beyond the reach of the plow—a ditch will set it straight.

Scattered Over Rich Soil.
"Many farmsteads have their buildings scattered widely over rich land. The farmer can buy back a lot of valuable soil by regrouping the clusters more economically without sacrificing either beauty or convenience. Where farm land increases in price, as it has in this section, it pays the farmer to go over his place with an eye open for wasted territory. It won't always



Plan of a Farm Plan of Same Farm Showing Wasted After Elimination Land in a Lane of the Lane.

be profitable to reclaim all that he sees. He can't for instance, move a barn to gain a rod or two of land, but he'll be sure to see much that can be done. Every foot brought under profitable cultivation increases the farm business and the farm profit."

"I never realized that the matter was so important," mused the farm owner.

"Neither did I," was the reply, "until the Department of Agriculture wiped the economic dust off my business spectacles!"

FEEDING FARM FLOCK RIGHT KIND OF FOOD

Important If Hens Are to Give Profitable Results.

Aim Should Be to Use Grains That Are Grown on Farm—Mistake Not to Supply Animal Food of Some Description.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Feeding the farm flock the right kind of food is important if it is to be a paying proposition. If hens do not get sufficient or proper feed they can not be expected to give satisfactory and profitable results. A complicated ration is not necessary. The aim in feeding the hens should be to use, so far as possible, the grains that are grown on the farm or that are available in the immediate neighborhood. One of the most successful methods of feeding is to give a light feed of grain or a mixture of grains in the morning and a feed of the same material at night, the night feed consisting of about as much as the hens will clean up.

In addition a dry mash should be provided where the hens can have access to it continuously. When considerable quantities of waste food are available for the hens to pick up from the fields, the amount of grain fed may be cut down. Oftentimes judgment in this respect is faulty, and but for the dry mash there would be danger that the hens would not receive enough feed. With the dry mash at their disposal they are able to make up any deficiency of feed due to faulty judgment as to the quantity they get in the fields.

One of the most common mistakes made in feeding farm poultry is failure to provide animal food in some form. Of course during the spring and summer, when quantities of insects are available, they may supply the hens' wants in this regard, but during those parts of the year when insects are not available, or are scarce, it becomes necessary to provide animal food. Milk, usually fed either as skim milk or buttermilk, provides an excellent source of animal food, but when milk is not available the hens should have beef scrap or meat scrap. While this product is high in price, it is economical, and should be included in the hens' ration because of the increased production that will result.

During the winter it is necessary to provide some form of green or succulent feed, such as mangels, cabbage, clover, alfalfa or sprouted oats.

SHELTER SAVES IMPLEMENTS
Farmer Would Be Surprised to See How Much Trouble Could Be Avoided by Keeping Off Rain.

"Shelter will double the life of farm machinery," says O. R. Zeasman of the agricultural engineering department of the University of Wisconsin. "If farmers would only keep the rain and rust away from their implements, they would be surprised to see how much trouble would be saved."

"Rust can cause many troubles. For example, an adjustment may become so badly rusted that it cannot be used. It is often damaged or broken in loosening."

Japanese Kite Festival.
This is a religious festival. The Japs repair in their thousands to the tops of the highest mountains, where they erect light bamboo structures or huts, the roofs of which are protected with matting to keep out the wind and rain. There the parents go to sit and eat and talk, while their children play about and fly multicolored kites. Sometimes there are as many as thirty thousand kites of every conceivable shape, style, size and color flying from a mountain less than a square mile in area. The spectacle is extremely fascinating, and the kites appear like so many graceful birds or winged griffins, darting hither and thither among the clouds.

THE GIRLS' DRESS

Young Ladies' Attire Should Be Neat, Inconspicuous.

Spotted Finery and Gay Colors Give Appearance of Carelessness, Fashion Critics Declare.

There is every reason why a young girl should strive to make herself attractive in appearance, says a fashion critic in Good Housekeeping. The trouble often is that her standard of what is attractive is wrong. It is a mistake to strive to be conspicuous, while it is right to look charming, neat and inconspicuous. Cleanliness and tidiness are two great factors. The hair and hands should be immaculate, while great puffs of hair and frowns are never attractive. Spotted finery or gay colors give an appearance of carelessness and frivolity which do not speak well for the business character of the individual or the work she is likely to perform, whereas cleanliness and well-brushed and becoming plain clothes inspire confidence and betoken a capable, self-respecting individual.

There is charm in well-arranged hair and pretty clothes which every young girl should take advantage of, but do not make the mistake of thinking that exaggerated hair and fussy clothes have charm, whether during business hours or after. They have not. There is a correct standard of dress for business as well as for social life.

To be suitably dressed for a given occasion is to be well dressed. Upon the kind of work depends the costume. If most of the time is spent indoors, tailored dresses are more becoming than a shirtwaist and skirt. If, on the other hand, the work is out of doors, a suit is smarter. The overblouse now used, of the same shade as the suit, has done away with the hard line of demarcation between the light waist and dark skirt, which proved at all times unbecoming. Whether a dress or suit, the secret of smartness is simplicity of line and cut. Black, navy blue and brown are the most suitable colors for business, for they blend with their surroundings. The epitome of good taste is inconspicuous dressing. Well-dressed, well-bred women always wear plain street clothes or tailored dresses during the day.

HANDSOME SPRING FUR PIECE
Stone marten of beautiful markings and becoming color promises to be the fashionable fur for spring wear. It will likely be worn well through the summer.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF
Silk envelope pocketbooks are chic. Paris is pushing the cause of the circular skirt. Gray organdie will be smart for summer frocks. Afternoon frocks appear as lace-over-satin creations. Paris looks with favor upon handwork of every kind. Jeweled heels for shoes can be had in many delightful designs. Fabrics rather than straw appear to be the millinery success to date. Circular skirts and many side-plaited ones make the sum total of separate skirts. Some of the new slippers are made in sandal shape with French heels which are high and slender.

Petticoat Prettiness.
Lovely petticoats are now made of Shetland wool. Light as chiffon, they are not relegated to the aged and the ailing, as when in popularity formerly. Even the most fastidious girl now admits them to her wardrobe. A wadded satin petticoat is another combination of lightness, warmth and prettiness. It is wadded to about hip length, the quilting being done in fancy designs, such as large interlaced circles. These petticoats are popular for motor wear.

Combinations.
Combinations of two and even three materials appear in some of the prettiest spring models. Bodice of one, skirt of another, sleeves and giraffe of the third. If well chosen, in harmonizing shades, the final effect is simply perfect.

The Usual Way.
An unreasonable and rather misanthropic acquaintance remarks that he has often heard the proverb, "A friend in need is a friend indeed," but he can't see where the truth comes in. He has a friend in need who is always borrowing money from him.

TOP COAT "THING OF BEAUTY"
Seasonable Outer Garment One of the Most Important Adjuncts to Lady's Wardrobe.

At this season of the year the topcoat is one of the most important adjuncts to the well-dressed woman's wardrobe. But while the name may conjure up a vision of an all-enveloping wrap that is somewhat nondescript in appearance, the modern topcoat may truly be named "a thing of beauty, and a joy" as long as the fashion lasts.

For one thing, there is such a wealth of rich fabrics from which it may be fashioned. Their colors are so varied and so delightful that one contemplates these moles as one would an exhibition of rare paintings. And the style touches that add so much distinction to these moles are most unusual. The buckle and the plain button that once considered themselves the only embellishments on such wraps are far eclipsed by the decorations of the hour.

Strangely wrought cords, rich in color, take the place of the formal belt leather strap. Gorgeous tassels dangle from softly draped giraffe or cuff. Elaborate embroideries make one hesitate in naming the garment which they adorn. Severe macintosh lines have vanished before bewitching flounces, fantastic draperies, and quaintly wrinkled folds that merely hint of sleeves.

Sometimes a most striking combination of fabrics opens up vistas of new ideas in the matter of fashioning such wraps, while their lovely color is one of the most delightful aspects of the present mode.

IN SMART MILLINERY THINGS
Wings of Brilliant Hue and in Lacquered Effect Are Among the Favored Trimmings.

Wings in brilliant colors and in lacquered effects are among the new millinery trimmings. Cockades and sweeping bows of wide ribbons, as well as glycerined ostrich and fantasy ornaments in cellophane and oilcloth figure conspicuously on the smartest hats. The bows and cockades are posed directly at the front of the hat in such a way as to give height, quite in contrast to the broad, low trimmings which have been seen for so long.

On turbans of medium size, the bows are placed at the side of the front, but at a forward angle. Ribbon bows or spreading wings posed directly across the back or at the side give width to some of the models. Very pretty turbans, in felt, in black or in color, are trimmed with velvet flowers. The black turbans have the flowers in color, while the colored hat has a matching floral decoration.

How Wool Is Made From Wood.
Efforts that have heretofore proved unsatisfactory have been made to produce wool from wood, but announcement is made now that the difficulties have been overcome. The early experiments produced a short staple material with less warmth retaining power than natural wool. Now a synthetic wool has been produced that has a long staple, greater heat-retaining properties, and much strength and durability.

Children Ory
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

OSTRICH FEATHERS ARE USED

Fluffy Sprays Provide Decorations and Novelties Designed Especially for Evening Wear.

Interesting dress accessories are being made this season of ostrich feathers, curled or uncurled, and in any color preferred. All of these dainty novelties are for evening wear. The sketch offers a number of suggestions that may be varied to suit the individual.

No. 1 features a pretty wristlet made of long, slightly curled ostrich "fines" combined with narrow black velvet ribbon. The arm decorations



shown in sketch No. 2 may be worn above the elbow, as illustrated, or at the wrist or half way between wrist and elbow. No. 3 offers a suggestion for a little ostrich-covered party bag. No. 4 shows a two-tier wristlet of ostrich fines and ribbon. No. 5 indicates how effective an armband or wristlet of ostrich may be when finished with a tassel of ribbon and ostrich, and No. 6 shows a small dainty bag fashioned over a silk foundation and with a little mirror at the bottom. Long ribbon handles giving this bag from the wrist. It is meant only to hold a powder puff or other very diminutive toilet articles.—Baltimore American.

WHY
No Two Persons Can See the Same Rainbow

Misconceptions concerning the rainbow are many, according to Prof. W. J. Humphreys, Ph. D., of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Close observations have shown that not even the colors are always the same. Neither is the band of any color of constant angular width, nor is the total breadth of the several colors uniform. But perhaps the most interesting feature which Prof. Humphreys brings out is the fact that no two persons see the same rainbow; there are as many rainbows as there are persons looking at them, it seems.

Theory teaches, and ordinary experience shows, according to Prof. Humphreys, that as the observer remains stationary or moves, so also, other things being equal, does his rainbow. If, then, two observers initially close together should move in opposite directions, each would find his rainbow responding in the same sense as his shadow, and precisely the two positions and, therefore, the identity of the two bows, would become unquestionably different, from which it follows that, as the eyes of the two observers must always be separated by a greater or less distance, their bows must also be correspondingly separated and different—different in the sense that they have different positions and are produced by different raindrops. In short, since the rainbow is a special distribution of colors (produced in a particular way) with reference to a definite point—the eye of the observer—and as no single distribution (other than uniform and infinite) can be the same for two separate points, it follows that two observers can not see the same rainbow.

UNABLE TO SEE ONE'S SELF
Why No Person Can Have a Really Clear Idea of Just How He or She Looks.

No man or woman has any really clear idea how he or she looks. The expression of the face is always changing, and no artist, no camera, can catch this fleeting expression. You see yourself by gazing at a mirror. When your mind is busy with the operation in hand you do not think of noting how you look. When you stand in front of the glass with the deliberate intention of seeing how you look, your face bears the imprint of that intention, and you do not see yourself as you are naturally, but as you appear when you have something to think about. You have perhaps assumed different expressions as you gaze at yourself, have tried to laugh in order to see how you look, but it is all unnatural. When you have seen your own photo, have you not been disappointed? You have usually thought that it was not like you. And your relatives have said—"Yes, we have seen you look like that." The camera depicts the sitter just as he is at the moment the picture is taken, but very seldom can the instrument catch that subtle thing called "natural expression," because few persons are natural when seated in front of the camera. When we remember how our thoughts change the expression of our face we can understand that it is not possible for any individual to know how he himself looks.—Exchange.

Why Churchgoers Sleep.
Preachers do not put people to sleep nearly so often as the improper lighting effects in the church, edited, according to Earl A. Anderson, a light expert of Cleveland, O.

"Bright lights on either side of the minister, or glaring light hung low between the congregation and the preacher, tend to reduce the visual energy of churchgoers," he said.

"Modern cave dwellers must have artificial lighting because sunlight does not reach them most of the time," he explained. "Factories increase their production frequently as much as 30 per cent by installing an adequate lighting system."

"About 25 per cent of all industrial accidents result from poor lighting," Mr. Anderson said.

Why Camphor Growth Is Important.
Experimental camphor groves which have been planted in Florida are expected to attain commercial importance within a few years. These groves, together with the synthetic camphor now being manufactured in the United States, are expected to make the United States the leading producer of natural and synthetic camphor, and to render it independent of the former sources of supply in China, Japan and Formosa.—Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Why Physicians Use Sign.
Because the letter "R" represents the Latin word "recipe," the imperative of which means "take," and the little dart (originally a thunderbolt) is the symbol of Jove or the Latin god Jupiter, which invests the writer with authority. The sign, therefore, means, "By my authority, take this," but properly translated is, "By Jupiter, take this."

Why Brides Wear Veils.
Because it was the Anglo-Saxon custom to perform the nuptial ceremony under a square piece of cloth held at each corner by a tall man, the object being to hide the bride's blushes. From hiding both bride and bridegroom the custom changed and the bride only was shielded from the inquisitive gaze, and the veil was substituted for the cloth.

Imitation Furs Used.
Imitation furs are used extensively for the making of evening wraps. The time was when wearing any sort of imitation would have been considered deplorably bad taste. But nowadays we see the leading couturiers using "Kashashina," a new material resembling zibeline (Russian sable).

Historical and General Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921

NOTES

1762

In the month of February of this year, all the stores at the head of the Long Wharf in Newport were consumed by fire, with their contents. The fire commenced in a store belonging to Mr. Thomas Hazard, a merchant of Newport, who having had a brig arrive from Holland, with a valuable cargo, had smuggled the same on shore, and put it in the store during the night previous to the fire, a usual in those days, paying no duties to the King. Fortune Price, a black laborer, who was employed as one of the men in running the cargo, having been refused the pay he demanded for his services, the next night in revenge set fire to the store, which communicated to the others, and the whole were consumed.

The incendiary was tried and condemned for the crime of arson, and executed on Easton's Beach in July, agreeably to the Supreme Court.

This year the building known as the Brick Market and Granary was commenced in Newport.

A large brig belonging to Messrs. J. & W. Wanton of Newport and commanded by Capt. John Coddington, while on her passage from Jamaica with a valuable cargo of sugar and rum, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. Capt. Coddington, his officers, crew and passengers all perished. A vessel was in company, but could afford no assistance.

The Providence Gazette, the first newspaper published in Providence, was commenced on the 20th October, 1762, by William Goddard.

1763

This year the Jewish synagogue in Newport was dedicated to the God of Abraham with great pomp and magnificence, according to the custom of the Hebrews.

The town of Newport contained at this time upwards of 50 families of Jews, among them many merchants of wealth and enterprise.

Dillingham's blacksmith shop on the Long Wharf in Newport was consumed by fire in the 6th of September.

1764

Trinity Church and the 2nd Congregational meeting house were both set on fire on the 26th of October by lightning, but were extinguished with but little damage.

John Sherman, a mariner, was executed at Newport, on Easton's Beach, for burglary, on Friday, the 26th of November, 1764. This was the last person hanged in the County of Newport, except military executions during the Revolution; up to 1885.

1765

On the petition of a number of respectable persons a charter was granted by the General Assembly for founding a seminary of learning, by the name of the trustees or fellows of the college or university in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

The British Parliament passed an act in the beginning of this year for raising a revenue by a general stamp duty through out the American colonies; this act, which was to take effect on the first of November, excited throughout the colonies a most serious alarm. It was viewed as a violation of the British constitution; as destructive of the first principles of liberty; and combinations against its execution were everywhere formed.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island at the October session passed some spirited resolves in support of their rights as English subjects.

On the 27th of August the people of Newport assembled to manifest their displeasure at the passage of the stamp act; they placing in a cart three effigies with halsters about their necks, intended to represent Augustus Johnston, Esq., the attorney general, Martin Howard, Jr., Esq., a lawyer, and Dr. Thomas Moffatt, a Scotch physician, who made themselves obnoxious by advocating the measures of the British Parliament. After parading them through the principal streets they were taken to a gallows erected in front of the Court House and hung; and in the evening cut down and burned amidst the acclamation of thousands.

1766

The Stamp Act having been repealed on the 23rd of February, great rejoicing took place throughout the Colony on the news being received. In Newport the bells were rung, cannon fired, bon fires made, and the shipping displayed their colors. An accident took place during the celebration by which a lad named Caleb Hargill was so much injured by a wad from one of the cannon as to require his leg to be amputated.

This year a piece of land in Newport was deeded to certain persons in trust, by Wm. Read, Esq., for the purpose of planting a tree of liberty.

On the 17th of June, the elegant mansion of Col. Geoffrey Malbone at his country seat near Tammany Hill accidentally took fire and was entirely consumed.

Job Sweet, of North Kingstown, the celebrated natural bone setter, as appears by a notice, this year commenced publicly to practice in his line.

Around the Clock.

"Yes, boys," continued the steeple Jack, who was telling "true" and thrilling stories, "yes, I was working a clock tower one afternoon about 12 minutes to six, when I slipped, slid down the roof and caught on the long hand of the clock. There I dangled while the town folks collected below. So I tells to 'em, 'Saf you folks, go home to your supper, I'll be close to half an hour before I drop."

Old Story to Him.

Jud Tunkins says that when he was a boy the old folks were always saying the fashions were scandalous just the same as they do now.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, March 31, 1821

Robinson Potter and Wm. H. Rathbone advertised to let a lot of land on the Hill, belonging to Trinity Church and near Mr. Brinley's rope walk.

James Stevens advertised for sale 500 gravestones of the finest and most durable blue slate, warranted superior to anything sold in this State.

James McIntire & Co., 119 Thames Street, advertised for sale an assortment of popular books, among which are: Hope's Homer, Domestic Encyclopedia, Bacon's Columbiad, Lachouin's Campaign, Buck's Theological Dictionary, Chateaubriand's Travels, Drew on the Resurrection, More's Universal Geography, Bibles, Prayer Books, School Testaments, &c. &c. (These might have been considered light reading a hundred years ago, but hardly so today.)

The capital prize of \$100,000 in the Pennsylvania State Lottery was drawn by a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia.

The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a law granting widows who are worth less than \$100.00 one hundred acres of land.

The new Administration has appointed John Slocum to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Newport.

Green peas were sold in Charleston the past week at the rate of 38 per bushel.

Died in this town, 17th inst., Mrs. Sarah Champlin, widow of Capt. Oliver Champlin and sister of the late George Gibbs, Esq., aged 84 years. Thursday, Mary Hunt, aged 87 years. Yesterday, Mary Sisson, 83 years, a very respectable member of the Society of Friends.

Arrived Monday in distress Brig Catherine Rogers, Capt. Dickinson, twenty days from Mobile, with cotton. On the 21st, off Cape Hatteras, in a severe gale, she was thrown on her beam ends, when by cutting away her mainmast, the foremast and the bowsprit, the brig righted. After rigging jury masts and setting such sails as had been saved, they were enabled to reach this Port.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, April 4, 1845

The State Election which took place Wednesday resulted in the defeat of Governor Jackson and the success of the Law and Order party. In this town George Hall was chosen Senator, Robert B. Cranston, E. W. Lawton, Edward Clarke, John A. Hazard and Christopher E. Robbins, Representatives.

Middletown, Senator, Benjamin Weaver; Representative, William Peckham.

Portsmouth, Senator, John Manchester; Representative, Wm. Barker.

Tiverton, Senator, David Durfee; Representatives, Joseph Osborn, Robert Gray.

Little Compton, Senator, Otis Wilbor; Representative, John Church.

Jamestown, Senator, Wm. Carr; Representative, Isaac Howland.

New Shoreham, Senator, Simon R. Sands; Representative, E. P. Littlefield.

Robert P. Lee and Adam S. Coe advertise that they have sold out their entire furniture establishment to Simeon Hazard and the firm of R. P. Lee & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent.

Revenue Cutter Jackson arrived at this port Tuesday, having completed her winter cruise for the relief of vessels on the coast. The Jackson has spoken and boarded 246 sail and rendered assistance to many of them. During her cruise the Jackson has sailed 3072 miles.

R. J. Taylor advertises Temperance Bitters at 25 cents a bottle. (He was antedating prohibition by many years.)

Forty-three vessels arrived at this port during the past week. A report from Gardiner, Maine, gives an account of the terrible disastrous floods in that section during the past week. It says, the water rose at this place from twelve to fifteen feet above high water mark. The bridge Norridge-week, which cost \$6000, is carried away. Every bridge on the Androscoggin River, with the exception of the one at Topsham, is swept off, together with the Bay bridge across Merrymeeting Bay. All the mills at Livermore Falls have been carried away. By the destruction of the City mills no less than 40 saw mills, besides shingle and lath mills, were borne away on the flood. Three persons were drowned. "No language can describe the wide and awful scene of destruction which our city now presents. Sad despondency broods upon the countenance of all. A sad calamity is upon us, and yet a greater destruction may await us by a still further increase of the flood."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, April 1, 1871

Commodore Frank Ellery, U. S. N., died at Castleton, Vermont, on Friday of last week, aged 77 years. He was the son of Christopher Champlin of this city, for many years Collector of the Port.

The Newport City Government had a long consultation last week with President Stearns of the O. C. & N. R. R., in reference to many needed improvements in and around Newport, one of which was a new railroad station for the city. President Stearns promised most everything asked for, but the new station after fifty years of waiting is not yet in sight. It looks as though the city is doomed to another fifty years wait.

The Steamers Bristol and Providence, having been newly carpeted and painted inside and out, will resume their trips between Newport and New York next Monday.

George H. Norman has been awarded the contract for building the water works for the city of Fitchburg, Mass. The Newport National Bank has taken \$15,000 of the new National loan.

Work of completing the Wickford railroad is progressing satisfactorily. Great things are expected of it when completed and in operation.

Commodore James Gordon Bennett has presented the New York Yacht Club three handsome silver cups, open for competition for all yachts, American and foreign, this summer. The races are to start from the

lightship at Newport, thence proceed outside Long Island to lightship off Sandy Hook and return.

A man ate five dollars worth of supper on a Sound steamer Saturday night and tendered the cashier one dollar, forgetful that the European plan had been adopted. He was escorted to the Captain's office.

"Providence has a citizen so mean that he charged one of his servants, who was in receipt of frequent letters from her friends in Ireland, a part of the rental of his P. O. box and deducted the amount from her wages."

The evening sky is now made brilliant by the presence of three most interesting planets of our system, Jupiter, Venus and Mars.

Francis Brinley has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Governor William C. Gibbs.

Benjamin Marsh 2d, David M. Coggeshall and John J. Peckham have been appointed commissioners on the estate of Mary F. Tompkins.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport, April 4, 1896

Ward caucuses were held Thursday evening and delegates chosen to attend the State Convention in Providence on April 10, to nominate delegates to represent the Republican party of this State in the National Convention to be held in St. Louis in June. The delegates chosen are: 1st Ward, Joseph B. Pike, Benjamin H. Stevens, Jr., Henry C. Bacheller, Samuel Norris, J. Harry Brown; 2nd Ward, A. C. Landers, Charles E. Harvey, C. F. D. Fayerweather, Edward W. Higbee, William A. Peckham; 3d Ward, W. C. Townsend, O. M. Brown, F. G. Kimball, R. Wilbar, Joseph Haive; 4th Ward, R. S. Gash, R. H. Brown, J. W. Johnson, F. M. Sisson, B. D. Higgins; 5th Ward, J. McLeish, J. C. Pryde, E. A. Taylor, Jr., Wm. W. Marvel, S. Young.

Bids for the new schoolhouse in the Fifth Ward were opened Monday evening. The lowest bidder was M. F. Murphy \$23,570, M. A. McCormick \$23,640. There were thirteen bidders in all.

The State Election took place Wednesday. The Republicans won everything in sight, both State and City. Charles Warren Lippitt was elected Governor, Charles H. Burdick Senator from Newport, John W. Rogers, Wm. P. Buffum, Edward W. Higbee, Geoffrey Moffitt and John H. Wetherell Representatives.

Mr. John J. Carry died at his residence on Everett Place early Friday morning. Mr. Carry was a native of Ireland but had lived in this city from his youth. He leaves two sons, Dr. Wm. H. Carry, Mr. John F. Carry and one daughter, Mrs. R. H. Burlingame of this city.

Deed of the sale of Vinland by Louis L. Lorillard to Hamilton McKay Twombly was recorded this week.

Mr. W. Keith Armistead died at his residence on Gibbs Avenue Saturday after a long illness. He was born in Alabama and was the son of the late General Lewis Addison Armistead of the Confederate Army. He leaves two sons, Daniel Webster Appleton Armistead and Lewis Addison Armistead. A third son was killed while gunning in Maine a few years ago. The coal fields of Pennsylvania are estimated to contain 14,453,400,000 tons of coal. Of the original deposit 82 1/2 per cent. remain unmined. This paper thinks the people need not begin to bother about coal till after several more Presidential elections at least.

Probate Court of the City of Newport March 30th, 1921

Estate of Louise and Andrew Dawson Petition in writing is made by CHARLES J. DAWSON of said Newport, requesting that he or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the persons and estates of LOUISE DAWSON and ANDREW DAWSON, minors under the age of fourteen years, children of said Charles J. Dawson, and of Johanna H. Dawson, late of said Newport, deceased, and said petition is received and referred to the eleventh day of April next at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court. Newport, March 26th, 1921

WHEREAS CLINTON M. RICHARDS of the City of Newport in said County and State has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Clinton M. Richards and Helen A. Richards now in parts of the said Clinton M. Richards on down; and whereas an order for notice to the said Helen A. Richards for publication on has been entered; and whereas notice has been published according to law; and whereas the said Helen A. Richards has appeared in said petition and that she shall appear if she shall so desire at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport in said County of Newport, on the 1st and 3rd day of May, A. D. 1921, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

5-9-4-30 Probate Court of the City of Newport March 28th, 1921

Estate of Martin W. Wigginton REQUEST in writing is made by FLORENCE WIGGINGTON of said Newport, widow of said Martin W. Wigginton, late of said Newport, deceased, that she or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the seventh day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport March 28th, 1921

Estate of Arthur A. Linn Petition in writing is made by ANNA M. LINN of said Newport, requesting that she or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the estate of ARTHUR A. LINN, a minor under the age of fourteen years, son of said Arthur A. Linn, late of said Newport, deceased; and said petition is received and referred to the eleventh day of April next at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Capacity for Service.

Capacity for service creates opportunities and multiplies offers of positions. If out of a job, increase your capacity for service instead of hunting a job, and then the job will hunt you. This is true in both the material and spiritual realm.—The Christian Index.

No. 104 Reserve District N. 1

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business February 21, 1921.

ASSETS	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts including red notes	22,923.13
Overdrafts unsecured	31.25
U. S. Government securities owned:	
Deposited to secure circulation, (U. S. bonds per value)	110,000.00
Owning and unpledged	30,677.23
Total U. S. government securities	140,677.23
Total bonds securities, etc., other than U. S.	100,777.79
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (100 per cent. subscription)	5,199.00
Equity in banking house	20,700.00
Legal reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	47,432.37
Cash in vault and on hand	63,818.51
Exchange for clearing house	6,208.68
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	5,600.00
Interest earned but not collected, on notes and bills receivable not past due	3,365.21
Total	\$784,703.63

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	20,382.84
Less current expenses	30,677.23
Interest and taxes paid	2,350.92
Interest and discount collected or credited to advance of maturity and not earned (approximately)	1,078.45
Circulating notes outstanding	108,107.00
Certified checks outstanding	6,871.58
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	185.91
Individual deposits outstanding	458,619.76
Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	20,420.98
Dividends unpaid	420.20
Total	\$784,703.63

Aggregate amount of salaries or compensation paid to all other employees of the bank for month of January, 1921, \$356.00. Annual pay of all these officers at January 31st, 1921, \$140,000. Number of these officers on date of this report was 3. Aggregate amount of salaries or compensation paid to all other employees of the bank for month of January, 1921, \$356.00. Annual pay of all these employees on January 31st, 1921, \$140,000. Number of these employees on date of this report was 3. State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1921.

PAULER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

GEORGE W. SHERMAN, WILLIAM W. COVIELL, Jr., WILLIAM E. DENNIS, Jr., Directors.

Probate Court, Middletown, R. I. March 21, 1921.

Estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall

ALBERT L. CHASE, the Administrator on the estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall, Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first account with said estate and thereon prays that said account may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Probate Court to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the eighteenth day of April next, A. D. 1921, at ten o'clock a. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

4-2-31

Probate Court of the Town of Newport, Rhode Island, April 4th, 1921.

Estate of RAFAEL A. WHILLIS

REQUEST in writing is made by Rufus D. Whillis and other heirs at law of Rufus D. Whillis, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that Rufus D. Whillis of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 22nd day of May, 1921, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

4-9-31

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 4th, 1921.

Estate of Edward L. Lennan

REQUEST in writing is made by Annie A. Lennan of said Newport, daughter of Edward L. Lennan, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Twenty-fifth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

4-9-31

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 4th, 1921.

Estate of Edward L. Lennan

REQUEST in writing is made by Annie A. Lennan of said Newport, daughter of Edward L. Lennan, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Twenty-fifth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

4-9-31

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 8th, 1921.

Estate of Timothy Shea

JAMES A. DUFFY, Administrator of the estate of Timothy Shea, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution to the heir at law; and said request is received and referred to the Twenty-fifth day of April, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

4-9-31

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., April 9, 1921. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of AMOS H. GRIFFIN, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

LAURIMAN E. GRIFFIN, Administrator.

4-9-31

And Make It Snappy.

Postmaster Batavia has received a letter with no name and address on it. He would like for the person it is intended for to please call and get with-in five days.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

To NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE

Splendid Steamers Splendid Service Orchestra on each Steamer Leave Long Wharf daily 9:45 p. m. Ticket Office on the Wharf The New England Steamship Co. Telephone 732


What \$50 Will Do By Telephone

By using station-to-station service you can talk with seven customers in each of 12 New England cities (Bangor, Lewiston, Portland, Nashua, Manchester, Rutland, Burlington, Worcester, Springfield, Fall River, New Bedford and Boston), at an average cost of less than 70 cents per call.

You cover over 2500 miles in a day—that saves time.
You cut selling expense—that saves money.
You get the personal talk—that is direct and forceful.
You get quick action—that is modern business efficiency.

Don't Watch and Wait for Business to Come to You; Go After It By Telephone

You can save from 20 to 75 per cent on toll charges by using station-to-station service; that is, asking for a number or for the listed name of a subscriber, and not for a particular person. The saving depends upon the distance and the time of day or night.



Providence Telephone Company

W. A. WRIGHT
Manager

SMITH PAID LESS THAN JONES!

PAINT FACTS

JONES paid \$56 for 14 Gallons of "ready for use" Mixed PAINT—SMITH made 14 Gallons of the Best Pure Paint, for \$39, by buying 8 Gals. L & M Semi-Paste Paint and 6 Gals. Linseed Oil to mix into it.

SMITH SAVED \$17

L & M SEMI-PASTE PAINT Saves money in use over 50 years

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USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE

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EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS

CIRCULATION OVER 6400 DAILY	TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS—BILL WILL BE SENT PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS	For Sale To Let Help Wanted Situations General Lost and Found
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HAY, STRAW, GRAIN POULTRY SUPPLIES SALT

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GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Stores: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181 Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 208

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THE NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO

AT PRESENT

No COKE for Sale

Spring Shoes

New styles in Spring Shoes for every purpose.

Low cut shoes in the latest models, for men, women and children

Men's Tan Grain Work Shoes for farming and general outdoor wear. \$4.25 a pair.

The T. Mumford Senbury Co. 214 Thames Street. Tel. 787